

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.  
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.  
OFFICIAL ADMIRALTY have given  
a list of 1,000 men, which will be  
strictly limited to Public School or  
University men and who will serve  
together as a unit.  
Training is now going forward.  
Applicants desiring to enrol should  
apply at once to  
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,  
6, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.  
God Save The King.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**CAILLE**  
3 SPEED PORTABLE  
**MOTORS.**  
Magneto and Battery  
Ignition Combined.  
The very latest in Portable  
Motors.  
**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
Machinery Office,  
4, Des Voeux Road Central.

No. 17,964. 號四六九百九千七第

二初月一十年卯乙

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1915.

三拜禮 號八月二十年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## THE HOME MAILS.

### TO ARRIVE

Dec. 10th. Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. LANSING.

### TO DEPART

Dec. 9th. Europe (via Siberia), at 3 p.m., per s.s. SHANTUNG.

Dec. 11th. Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. POLYNESIAN.

Dec. 11th. Europe (via Siberia), at 5 p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.

Dec. 14th. Europe (via Siberia), at 11 a.m., per s.s. TAMBA MARU.

Dec. 14th. Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TAMBA MARU.

Dec. 14th. Europe (via Siberia), at 3 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.

Dec. 16th. Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KAMO MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 37½ lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1915. (724)

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS.**  
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " to 10.00 " " 10 "  
10.00 " to 12.00 p.m. " 15 "  
12.00 " to 12.45 p.m. " 15 "  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 "  
1.15 " to 1.45 " " 15 "  
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 10 "  
2.15 " to 2.45 " " 15 "  
2.45 " to 3.00 " " 15 "  
3.00 " to 8.10 " " 10 "

**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.  
Every Half Hour.  
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.  
Every Quarter Hour.

**SUNDAYS.**  
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 " to 11.00 " " 10 "  
11.00 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 "  
5.00 " to 6.00 " " 10 "  
6.00 " to 7.00 " " 15 "  
7.00 " to 8.10 " " 10 "

**NIGHT CARS** as on Week Days.

**SATURDAYS.**  
Extra Cars 8.00 Midnight.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro order representing Bank Notes.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong 12th June, 1915. 1042

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD. (1230)

## SAVOY HOTEL.

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

**THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL**  
in the City. Near to everywhere, and  
providing all modern conveniences.

American or European Plan.

Rates \$4 and \$5 per day.

Special terms to monthly guests.

Cable address SAVOY. Telephone No. 2510.  
C. A. HIDDLE,  
Manager.

## MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairs of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Condensers, Steamers, Manganese, Bronze Castings, Parsons Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

### NAGASAKI

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet  
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 850 feet  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 84 "

**PATENT SLIP**—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

The Salvage Steamer "OUREA MARU," 710 tons and 13 knots.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

### KOBE

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.  
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 400 feet. 580 feet.  
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 " 68 "  
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 22 " 28 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

### HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 368 feet 0 inch.  
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 58 " 0 "  
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

**THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS**  
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. (606)

## THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

### KAIPING COAL:

New well-known throughout the East for  
**STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.**

### KAIPING COKE:

Competes with the best quality English Cokes or  
**FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.**  
**HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE**  
**FIRECLAY.**

### STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Office: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD. MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1080.

### DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. (74)

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

TRAVELLING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY  
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE  
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE  
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRTEEN-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Seiton (Shanghai) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Passenger	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Passenger
7.15 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.45 p.m.
11.45 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.15 a.m.
3.15 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.45 p.m.
7.15 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

\* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.  
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.  
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun, and that leaving Changchun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

**RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL** (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Harbin (the finest sea-side resort in North China), all under the Company's management.

**TICKET AGENTS.**—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL STEAMING CO. & EXPRESS TRAVEL CO.; Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, the NORMAN & BARNUM CO., and the NIPPON YAMEN KAISHA, Shanghai, from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.**

Tel. Add. "Manchuria" Cables: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and 14th Ed.

## FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Antung, Chetoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

**MINING DEPARTMENT.**  
**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.**

## KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Thirty Years a Boxing Referee, Engine  
Cort ... \$8.50  
Forty Years of SPY, Leslie Ward ... 12.50  
Tiger Slayer by Order, C. E. Gouldbury ... 6.00  
Venizelos, His Life and Work, Dr. C. Kerollas ... 2.75  
The City, its Finance July 1-14-1915, Sonne ... 4.00  
Three Things—Essays of Counsel, Elmer Glyn ... 2.00  
The Bluebird of the Bath, Story of "The Brides" Case, G. B. Sims ... .50  
Stevenson's Edinburgh, Illd. in colour by J. Heron ... 4.80  
Oxford, Andrew Lang ... 10.00  
Escape and Other Essays, A. C. Benson ... 4.80  
The Lords of the Poet's and other Comedies, Morley Roberts ... 1.00  
The Lord High Admiral, Cope Comford ... 1.80  
Cheiro's Palmistry for All ... .80  
Sylvia's Marriage, Upton Sinclair ... 1.75

## WISEMAN, LTD.

**DELICIOUS APPLES**  
**ARRIVED TO-DAY.**  
25 CENTS PER LB.  
TELEPHONE 407.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915.

## FURUKAWA & CO.

(FURUKAWA GOMEI KWAISHA TOKIO.)

### SILVER AND COPPER:

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF ASHIO AND OTHER NINE COPPER AND GOLD MINES.  
SILVER BULLION, COPPER INGOTS, TILES AND SHEETS, BARS, BOTH OF COPPER AND BRASS.

### CABLES AND WIRES:

Every Kind for Electrical Use.

### COALS:

Sole Proprietors and Sole Agents for  
SHAKANOO, MURA, ARATE, NAKAZURU, SHIOGASHIRA, SENSU, SHIMOMYAMADA, SHINSEKAKANO, TAKADA, AND OTAKA COLLIERIES.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKIO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—OSAKA, MOJI.

WAKAMATSU, HAKATA, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, DAIREN.

TEL. NO. 810. No. 20, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. (845)

## DRINK ALLSOPP'S BEER.

**BRITISH PILSENER BEER.**

**SOLE AGENTS:**  
**CALDBECK,**

**MACGREGOR & CO.,**

**WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. (546)

## HOTELS

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**  
AND  
**GRILL ROOM.**  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**  
CENTRAL LOCATION.  
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.  
Telephone: No. 378.  
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."  
FRANK L. COOKE,  
Manager.

**GRAND HOTEL.**  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE  
HOTEL, most Central Location within  
the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.  
Noted for the best Food, Entertainment  
Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under  
European Supervision. A First-Class String  
Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 P.M.  
to 11.30 P.M.  
Special monthly terms for residents and for  
shipping people.  
For further particulars apply—  
MANAGER.  
Telephone 197  
Telegraphic address "COMFORT" (20)

**PEAK HOTEL.**  
1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and  
TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for  
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone  
in Every Room, prompt connection maintained  
by six lines to Central.  
Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing  
Stage. Moderate, Dainty and Excellent Cuisine.  
Rooftop Garden and Social Room, European  
Bath, and Steamers.  
P. O. FEUSTEL,  
Manager. (28)

**THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.**  
THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL  
is now OPENED under NEW  
MANAGEMENT. The place has been re-  
novated throughout and entirely refurnished.  
Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea,  
a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round.  
LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING  
ROOM, facing the sea. Cuisine under  
experienced supervision. Terms moderate.  
For further particulars, apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
Macau.  
Tel. Add. "Phonix," Macau.  
1st February, 1915. (37)

**VICTORIA HOTEL.**  
CANTON.

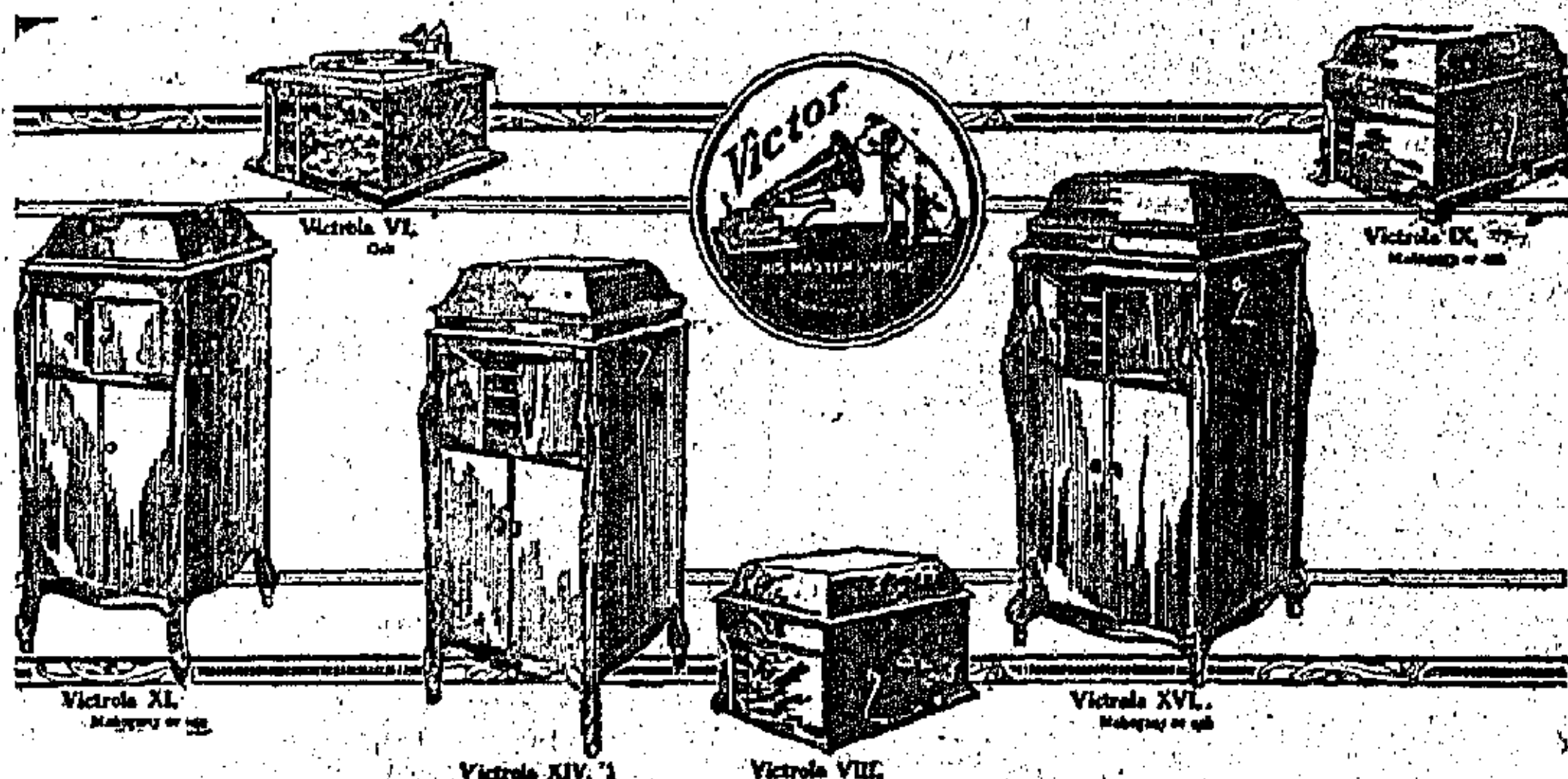
Situated on the British Concession,  
Shameen,  
The only European Hotel in  
Canton.  
Guides and Chairs provided.  
Every information and special  
attention given to Tourists.  
Reasonable Rates.  
Under the personal Management  
of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. EYLES.  
1045



ESTIMATIONS

## WILL THERE be a VICTROLA

in your HOME this CHRISTMAS.



PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

(31-3)



AN ARMY IN THE MAKING.  
When the history of the Great War comes to be written, one of the outstanding features will be the rapid raising, training and equipping of "Kitchener's Army." All ranks responded to their Country's call—the factory, the office, the farm, the mine were left and "soldiering" became the order of the day. Despite great difficulties Lord Kitchener obtained a gigantic army of unique fighting quality.

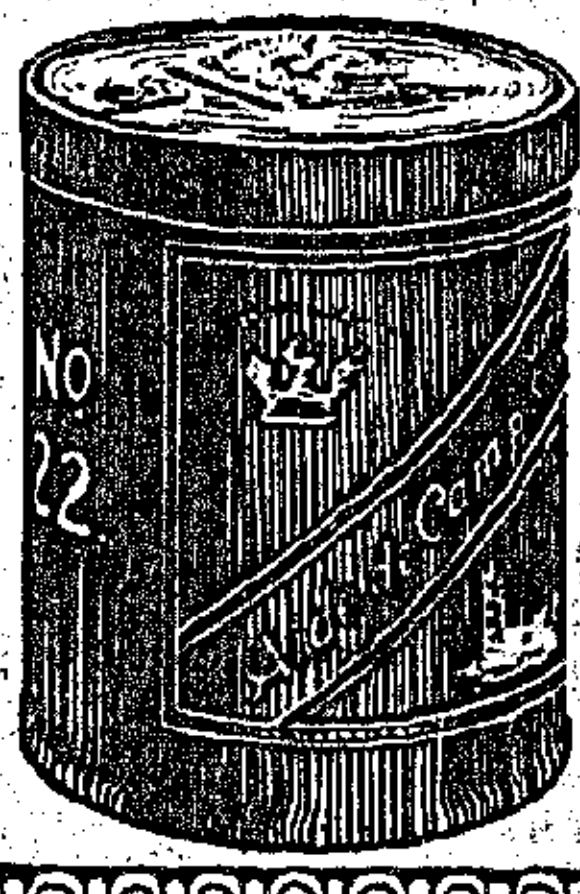
**Aide-de-Camp**  
Cigarettes  
No. 22.

FINEST VIRGINIA CIGARETTE

THAT CAN BE OBTAINED.

FOR 75 CENTS

a tin of 50.



Hongkong, 4th December, 1915.

(1208)

## ASAHI BEER.



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY &amp; CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

## FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. George Barber, of the Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, who went home last November and joined the Public Schools Battalion, has been granted a commission.

Dr. C. E. Durrant, of West Cili, Sanatorium, Port Dickson, who left the F.M.S. last April for a year's holiday, has received a commission as Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. and is now attached to the 17th Brigade, R.F.A., North Camp, Aldershot, and to the Connaught Hospital.

Second Lieut. C. A. MacGregor, 8th Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in action at the front on September 25th, was at one time in charge of Hollywood Estate, Kuala Lumpur, but during the last few years prior to the outbreak of war he had been at Bruch, Tis Mine, Perak, under the Borneo Company.

Mr. F. M. Favell, of the F.M.S. Survey, late of Kelantan, has been serving in France with the 6th Durham since April, and was all through the second Ypres battle and the gas attack on Whit-Monday. He is now attached to the 42nd Army Troop Co. R.E. and is working on trench defence. Mrs. Favell has joined a Voluntary Aid Detachment and is working as a nurse in one of the auxiliary military hospitals in Co. Durham.

2nd Lieut. HUGH MIDDLETON. The following is an extract from a letter just received from 2nd Lieut. Hugh Middleton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Middleton, who is in the 9th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, "some-where in France."

"This is a great life; the only trouble is, it might be such a dog's death, as we can never get a chance to hug a snick back at these biggies. I don't doubt, know that my job is that of a transport officer, which means going up with ammunition, food, etc., to the trenches at night and generally spending the day back of the horse lines. So, you see, we don't have a chance to hit—just go up and get fired on by snipers and machine guns. So far I have not received a scratch."

Mr. Corney Thorne, eldest son of Mr. Cornelius Thorne, of Shanghai, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Det. Sub-inspector, C. Mills, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who is at present on leave, joined the Seaforth Highlanders as a private. He was subsequently promoted Lance-corporal and has now been gazetted a second lieutenant.

A letter from Lieut. J. Bell-Irving, 1st Lancashire Yeomanry, dated October 15th, says that his regiment arrived safely at the Dardanelles.

SERGT. F. REUTER. Sergt. F. Reuter, of the 10th Battalion 19th Yorkshire Regiment, writes from France under date of October 20th:—

"Just a line or so to let you know I have entirely recovered from my wound and by the time you receive this I shall be back in the firing line."

"It is marvellous that any of us are alive. We advanced in a perfect shower of high explosives, shrapnel and bullets, also in a Scotch mist of gas, but nothing could stop the lads. How different from Germans, who are splendid fighters as a distance. I am glad to say my section of machine-guns has done some grand work (got them four times en masse) and I only hope I can get them again like it, because they deserve to be exterminated. They are abominable. A chum of my officer, in the Canadians, was crushed by them; our wounded man lay on his back some time they were dragged into trenches or shell holes and then they bomb them: yet when it comes to a square deal with the bayonet, they won't fight like men but on their knees they cry for mercy."

"I am in the pink of condition, and looking forward to the next scrap with confidence, knowing we can beat them in a mix-up at any time. (I was wounded by a bullet in the right upper arm.)"

Mr. John West Middleton has been killed in action at the Dardanelles on October 12th. He was shot through the head and death was instantaneous. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Middleton, he was born in Shanghai in 1891 and received the first part of his education at the Shanghai Public School.

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

## BIG SCHEME TO PROMOTE BUSINESS AFTER THE WAR.

A great after-the-war movement on business lines is being planned by a new organisation called the Institute of Industry. The main object of the Institute (which has a highly influential body of directors) is to promote a British Empire Industrial Exhibition to be held about nine months after the declaration of peace.

A site for the exhibition buildings, consisting of 10 acres of land within 10 minutes' walk of the Strand, has already been secured. The buildings, built of stone and brick, will be thoroughly permanent in character, and they will cover about three times as much ground as Olympia.

There will be no "amusement side" to this gigantic exhibition—by far the biggest thing of its kind ever attempted either in this country or in Germany—for its aim will be solely to get business in the markets of the world not only for English, but also for British Empire goods, whether natural or manufactured.

"America," said the Secretary to a Daily News representative, "is making elaborate preparations to capture new markets when the war is over, and vast new opportunities are opening up. Every direction, Germany is also getting ready. If Britain does not organise while there is yet time she will stand no chance even of regaining her old position, still less of improving it. Second only to the successful prosecution of the war is the question of paying for the war in future years."

Great enthusiasm for the scheme is being displayed by the official representatives of the Overseas Dominions.

## SHANGHAI RICSHA COOLIES STRIKE.

A serious strike among ricksha coolies in Shanghai commenced on the 2nd inst. The trouble is said to have arisen through the action of the Municipal Council in eliminating so many rickshas per month. Now that the reduction has been made, the return of the ricksha coolies have been reduced, and now the coolies are obliged to pay, roughly, thirty cents more than the previous rate of hire. The rate formerly paid by the coolies was between sixty and eighty cents per day, and those who own the vehicles are, apparently, looking for an extra return on the reduced number of rickshas.

The principal disturbances have taken place in the Hongkew district, where quite a number of the firms who own rickshas have their premises. The methods adopted by the strikers were of a determined nature, which can be said to show that, as a body, they are well trained. In some cases "barricades" were turned out, in others the managers of the rickshas were broken, while the general method appears to have been the removing of the valves attached to the tyres, thereby rendering the vehicle completely useless.

A number of arrests have been made. The first case came before Mr. Kriese, American Assessor, and Magistrate Wang at the Mixed Court. A coolie was charged with others not yet in custody, with intimidating a ricksha coolie with a view to preventing him from following his employment. A fine of \$5, in the alternative five days' imprisonment, was imposed.

## COMMERCIAL ROMANCE. CHINESE CORNER THE MARKET IN ANTIMONY.

One of the most remarkable commercial romances of the war is revealed in the prosaic pages of a Consular report just issued by the Foreign Office from the pen of Mr. Consul V. L. Savage, whose district covers the populous Chinese province of Hunan. He states that the first few months of the war were notable, so far as his district is concerned, for the fact that the world at large suddenly awoke to the fact that it was dependent upon the Chinese province of Hunan for its supplies of antimony, and that the world had to pay Hunan's price for it.

"It may be remarked, incidentally, that the enormous profits realised by the native mine owners and refiners of antimony were in no way shared by the people in general, or the Government, of China. Before the war the value of antimony regulus on the London market was about \$25 per ton. It has long been assessed by the Chinese Customs for the purpose of export duty, at about \$10 per ton. It has now risen to over \$100 per ton, but the assessment rate has remained the same. As the Customs figures for the total value of the trade are based on their own valuations, it will be seen how wide a gap may lie between statistics and reality."

"Up to the outbreak of the war in Europe the export of antimony had proceeded on normal lines. The whole output of the pure metal, as refined by the Hua Chang Company, of Changsha, which enjoyed a monopoly of the manufacture of regulus in this province, was controlled and marketed in London by a British concern under a time contract. Temporary banking difficulties having arisen with the war, the Chinese refiners of the metal seized the opportunity to denounce the contract."

"Soon afterwards market quotations for standard metals were stopped in the United Kingdom, and the export of antimony prohibited. Owing to the use made of it for the manufacture of munitions of war it was declared to be contraband, and its transport by land or sea closely watched and restricted. The area within which it was produced in France was invaded by the Germans and thus cut off from the world at large, as was also the output from Austria-Hungary. The Bolivian and Mexican mines having closed down, only two or three minor sources of direct production remained as possible competitors to the one important producing area left, that is to say, the Chinese province of Hunan."

"From both foreign and Chinese sources of information the real state of affairs soon became known to all the Chinese interested in the trade, and when an urgent demand arose in Japan, Russia, America, and the United Kingdom, the Chinese seized their opportunity, help up supplies for a time, and cornered the market."

"While the price of regulus on the London market at the time of the outbreak of the war was about \$25 per ton, by the beginning of December it had risen locally to over \$100 per ton. In Hankow, and by the end of the year it must have been between \$80 and \$70 per ton. At the same time, the price of crude had increased considerably in proportion to that of regulus."

"As regards prices, the pace was set by the New York market, owing to a shortage of stocks in the United States. Locally the buyers who were ready on the spot with their money obtained most of the metal. Here Japanese dealers scored, being able to snap up incoming supplies of crude or ore, while British and other European buyers were trying to arrange terms with local agents by telegraph."

"The output of the Hua Chang Company's refinery averaged in 1914 a little over 200 tons a month, but the plant has been extended, and the Hua Chang Company now have their own office in New York."

The *Sourabaya Handelsblad*, in a leader inspired by recent incidents attributed to Germans resident in the Netherlands Indies, calls for drastic measures to be taken by the Dutch Government in all known cases of German machination. It further states that several suspicious incidents have come to the knowledge of the authorities and that the Germans resident in the Netherlands Indies are not only well organised but have large capital at their command.

## AN UNDERGROUND FORTRESS.

## THE WONDERS SEEN BY A VISITOR TO VERDUN.

A correspondent of the *Gutenberg Commercial and Shipping Journal* gives an interesting description of a visit he paid to the subterranean works which surrounded the fortress of Verdun.

"Outside the town," he relates, "our passes were examined, a formality, to which even the staff officers have to submit. Then we descended steep streets, passed an iron gate and found ourselves in the middle of barrack buildings, including the residence of the Commander, the windows of which had been barricaded with sandbags. By a winding staircase we reached a vast subterranean complex of rooms, where the business of the General Staff was being carried on. In a bare room, the walls of which were covered with maps, sat the General. A short man of vigorous build, with sharp penetrating eyes, rose up from behind the writing table. 'I welcome you,' he said. 'I shall have you shown as much of the fortress as I can.'"

"The captain who accompanied me, told me that for safety's sake the living quarters were even deeper down in the earth; beyond a doubt, twice as deep as the General's work-room I found after descending a second endless winding staircase. A small cell, electrically lighted, had been built, 'American fashion.' This, then, was subterranean Verdun. There is living room here for both the military and the civilian population. Life here can proceed on the same lines as on top of the earth, if necessary for a year. We passed through long galleries with many rows of iron beds. The quarters are in absolute readiness for immediate occupation. There were refreshment rooms and kitchens, lavatories and hospital supplies. Ventilators supplied fresh air at all points. A little farther were the store-rooms, where cases of flour, preserved meat and other supplies, even casks of wine, were awaiting the advent of the garrison. Whilst part of this vast subterranean space was occupied by three of Verdun's electricity works, two big mills and a bakery."

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D. JOINED.

1.—Private J. Martin joined the Corps on 6th December, 1915, allotted Corps No. 1946 and posted to Scouts Company (No. 3 Section).

2.—Gunner H. Kemp is granted leave of absence from 8th December, 1915, to 8th January, 1916.

3.—Parades for Wednesday, 8th inst.:—5.15 p.m. Signalling Section, Signalling practice at Headquarters. 5.15 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co., Musketry and Rifle exercises at Taku Dockyard under Sergeant Remander, nil.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—On duty until morning of 13th inst.: H.K.V.R. Sort for duty: No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Company.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Rees. P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—On duty until morning of 13th inst.: H.K.V.R.

NEXT FOR DUTY—OFFICER ON DUTY. Dec. 13th.—Right Section M.G. Co.: Lieut. Kennett. Dec. 14th.—Scouts Co.: Capt. Stewart. Dec. 15th.—Scouts Co.: Capt. Hutchison.

Dec. 16th.—Scouts Company: Lieut. Murphy. Dec. 17th.—Centre Section M.G. Co.: Capt. Wood. Dec. 18th.—Civil Service Co.: Lieut. C. Smith.

Dec. 19th.—No. 2 Section Artillery Battery: Lieut. Daulty. Orderly Sergeant from 13th to 20th inst.: Corp. A. A. Bolton. G. E. STEWART, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS FOR JANUARY, 1916.

The January Schedule of Patrol Duties will be issued on or about December 22nd. Company Commanders are required to send to this office on Saturday morning, the 19th inst., a return showing (1) the exact number of their men doing duty in December month in Central, West, Point, Wanchoi, Kowloon, Hongkew, and Peak Districts and with the Water Police (Land and Harbour); (2) the number of additional men (recruits, etc.) they have available for duty at the date of sending in the return.

THE ISSUES RUNNING OUT, this book is being revised and amplified and will be re-issued in due course.

All ranks will parade at Central Station, at 9.05 p.m., on Friday, December, 10th.

THE ATTENTION OF PLATOON and Company Commanders is drawn to orders of December 6th and 7th, 1915.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (Reserve).

## BANK CLERKS' DILEMMA.

The Lord Mayor of London is anxious to get recruits for the Bankers' Battalion, and is somewhat disappointed with the response made to his appeal. In two months only 300 men have enrolled, and 700 more were needed. The difficulty is that the banks find themselves unable to release more men. The places of the many who have already joined the army have been filled by pensioners recalled to the desk and by women, but it is held that the work of those who remain cannot be done by substitutes. The bank clerk cannot, of course, be prevented from enlisting, but in most cases he is given to understand that he cannot rely on being reinstated on his return, and that in any case he will lose seniority.

## HOUSE TO LET

G. R.

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

NOS. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13, AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Keys with watchman. Also a Few Small Quarters in A & B Blocks, Queen's Road, at reasonable rents. Full particulars on application to—O.C. A.S.C., Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [1260]

## TO LET.

SUITE of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 20th November, 1915. [1232]

## TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916. Apply to—J. VINCENT BRAGA, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

## TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. Apply to—M. J. D. STEPHENS, Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

## TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMKUN, CANTON. FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE. Apply—T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd., Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1167]

## TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Peak Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply—DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBSTON, Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

## TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915. Apply—LINSTAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

## TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession. Apply—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [46]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, Immediate possession. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Building, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths, &c. Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rents. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House with Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD., Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 25th November, 1915. [1177]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Buildings. OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES at the Peak. No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD. No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchoi. GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]



## PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, November 28th.

## A GERMAN FUNERAL.

Herr Wannenitz, lieutenant in charge of the investigation department of the metropolitan police, having succumbed to an operation, was buried in the German Cemetery just outside the Hatanen on Monday afternoon with full military honours. Deceased, who had taken part in the operations at Tsingtau, was responsible for the training of the bloodhounds now being used in the capital for police purposes with great success. The Manchurian Military Brass Band, soldiers, orphanage boys, and a number of foreigners followed the coffin. Among the latter was a giant, whose height was seven feet six.

## MILITARY NOTES.

It is noticeable that the foreign soldiers on duty here are having practice in trench-digging, and the Japanese may also be observed practising bomb-throwing. Route marches are very frequent these cold days.

The Peking Volunteers had a mobilisation last Saturday morning, and turned out very creditably. On Sunday they are to have their first church parade and will attend divine service in the Legation Chapel.

## SPORT.

Lawn tennis has ended, or practically ended, and preparations are being made to convert the courts into skating rinks. The Peking Club, the American military guard, the Japanese community and the International Club are all getting ready for their matches erections to protect the ice, when it comes, from the dust and the sand.

Football claims its patrons still among the British community and Chinese students. Two matches have recently taken place at Peking, and, in these, two of the Yuan family participated. They have been trained by Professor Swallow, and I am told they have a good knowledge of the game and are smart on the ball.

The golf-course attracts players every Saturday and Sunday. This game is only played here in the winter. The course would make players from home weep, but it provides enthusiasts with some practice in striking the ball. Railways have to be driven across the puffing locomotives between the player and the objective, strings of camels provide unusual hazards, while flocks of sheep and goats contribute additional animation to the course. Assistance in the use of bad language is given by the caddies, most of whom have acquired a fair vocabulary of expletives from patrons.

## ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Scotsmen in the North were keenly interested in the St. Andrew's Concert arranged by the Tientsin Society last night. The programme, which was typically Scottish, included exhibition reels by a number of young ladies. A special train was put on to convey Peking Scotsmen back to the capital, and those who took advantage of it were in fact home by five o'clock this morning, a fact which shows that the sons of Scotia are as hardy and daring as ever. The proceeds of the concert were devoted to Scottish charities.

## THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.

For the second occasion since the revolution, the official worship of Heaven will take place at the Temple of Heaven on the 23rd instant, but this time the President will not only offer sacrifice but, as the Son of Heaven, will give an account of his stewardship to the Celestial Powers. Such a performance is more than the shadow of the coming events.

## THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

The various Ministries are anxious to know how they are to conduct themselves in view of the delay in the restoration of the monarchy which has now become certain. The Minister of Interior, for instance, wants to know if he is to proceed with the renovation of pavilions and city gates and general decorations, and the Minister of Education suggests alteration in the school books in accordance with the new era. Only these small matters are now being discussed. For the moment the change is kept in the background.

## MUSIC ON THE WALL.

A pleasing innovation was made on Sunday forenoon, when the Union Philharmonic played selections on the wall, a treat which was enjoyed to the full in the comfortable sunshine.

## THE LATE ADMIRAL TENG.

Impressive scenes were witnessed in the capital on Friday morning when the remains of Admiral Teng were brought hither by special train from Tientsin. The President's two eldest sons, high Chinese dignitaries, and a guard of honour were in attendance on the platform, while outside Chien Men Station were drawn up detachments of infantry, and detachments of gendarmes. Brilliance was imparted to the scene by the green coats of hired mourners, and the yellow robes of the lamas and priests. The coffin, enveloped in a rich crimson embroidered drapery, was placed in a magnificent catafalque presented by the President. This was carried by sixty-two bearers with a similar number in attendance as reliefs. Amid manifestations of regret and esteem, the cortege moved slowly from the station along the yellow sand-strewn road to the Temple of Agriculture, where sacrifices were offered by the Ministry of Navy and by relatives. All the foreign Legations were represented, and many wreaths were sent. On Tuesday a memorial service, which was largely attended, took place in the Temple of Agriculture, and on this occasion also Chinese and Foreign flags were half-masted.

## THE "SENEGAMBIA."

CONDEMNED BY HONGKONG PRIZE COURT.

## QUESTIONS OF ALLIED SEIZURE.

The seizure of the German cargo steamer, the str. *Senegambia* by H.M.S. *Triumph* and the French cruiser *Dupleix* in the China Sea in the early part of the war was mentioned in the Full Court, sitting in Prize, yesterday, when the Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) applied for the condemnation of the vessel. He remarked that the vessel was captured on August 21st, 1914, under the orders of the Captain of the *Triumph*, Captain Fitzmaurice. The French cruiser acted in conjunction with the *Triumph*, and the delay in bringing the application was due to the fact that there had been some friendly discussion between the French and the British Governments to the country who should have jurisdiction in the case of this prize. Subsequently, a Convention was signed between the two Governments on November 9th, 1914, and article 3 of that Convention provided that "when a joint capture shall be made by the naval forces of the Allied countries, adjudication thereof shall belong to the country whose flag shall have been borne by the officer having supreme command in the action." In pursuance of that article it was arranged that, that this case should come before the British Prize Court. There was an affidavit of service, but there had been no response. The Attorney-General put in several affidavits, including ships papers. There were, he said, only two entries on the ship's certificate. One was to the effect that the port of register was Hamburg, and the name and nationality of the owners of the vessel was entered as the Hamburg-America Steamship Company, Hamburg. These papers showed that the nationality of the ship was German, and that it was the property of a German Company, and that was sufficient according to British law for condemnation.

In reply to the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General said that he did not know where the ship was now; she had been delivered to the Crown. He added that the six months allowed by the Prize Court regulations for the appearance of any claimant to the vessel had elapsed, and no claimant had come forward. Some of the cargo had been already sold, the perishable goods, though they had not yet been condemned. He therefore applied that the ship and cargo be condemned.

The application was granted.

## "OUR DAILY BREAD."

## IN THE LAW COURTS.

"These adjournments are our daily bread," remarked the Chief Justice yesterday when Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston) applied for a further adjournment of the application for the winding up of the Yuen On Marine, Fire Insurance, Exchange, Land and Godown Company.

Mr. Jenkin said that he extremely regretted to again ask for an adjournment. When the application was first before his Lordship it was found that there had been a slip in the application as regards advertising. The gentleman who was engaged on the case was an extremely busy man, and was engaged as a soldier in the Colony. He left the carrying out of the advertisement matter to a clerk in the office, who apparently followed the Home practice, which only required an advertisement in one local newspaper. The local laws required an advertisement in two local newspapers, and they had only advertised in the *Gazette* and one local newspaper. He therefore applied for another adjournment.

The Chief Justice—These adjournments are our daily bread Mr. Jenkin. I have had one already this morning, and one yesterday and now there is this one.

Mr. Jenkin—They are not the daily bread to us, your Lordship, for we get nothing for coming here.

The application was adjourned until the 20th instant.

"Alert II." In *The Financier* writes:—A friend of mine was asked by a stranded khaki man as to where he could get a night's lodging. A taxi was hailed and was driven without avail to various places where soldiers are accommodated, until eventually a bed was obtained at a well-known barracks. The taxi then drove my friend back to Victoria. On payment being proffered the taximan replied, "No governor, it is good enough for you to help the chap, it is good enough for me," and with that he drove off.

## HOSPITAL FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SCOTTISH WOMEN OF HONGKONG.

The two following letters have been received in acknowledgement of the contribution of £200 that was recently raised by Miss Lawrence, sister at the Government Civil Hospital, from the Scottish women in Hongkong for the endowment of four beds in the Scottish Women's Hospitals for foreign service:—

Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service.  
Headquarters, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.  
3rd November, 1915.

Miss Margaret Sloan,  
Government Civil Hospital,  
Hongkong.

DEAR MADAM,—The Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals desire me to thank the Scottish Women in Hongkong most heartily for their most generous donation of £200 towards the funds. It is a most magnificent contribution, and the Committee cannot express their appreciation and thanks too warmly. It is so nice that it has come from the Scottish women, and it is especially encouraging that it has come from Hongkong. We do feel so glad when help is given from far parts of the world.

We note that you wish the Beds to be called "The Hongkong Scottish Women's Beds," and that you wish two to go to Serbia and two to France.

The first Unit equipped by the Scottish Women's Hospitals was sent to the Abbaye de Royaumont, France, in December, 1914, and was immediately established under the auspices of the French Red Cross. It is equipped to nurse 200 beds, and has attached to it an X-ray apparatus, a beautiful travelling X-ray apparatus, and a fleet of motor ambulances driven by women chauffeurs. This Unit is doing excellent work, and is very busily employed with surgical and medical cases. Dr. Lyons, of Liverpool, is in charge.

The second French Unit was sent to Troyes. It was entirely housed in tents, and differed from the Hospital at Royaumont in that it was directly under the French Military Authorities. It was staffed and equipped to nurse 200 beds. Mrs. Harley, sister of Field Marshal Sir John French, was Administrator, and Dr. Louise M. Lloyd, of Glasgow, and Dr. Laura Sandeman, of Aberdeen, Head Surgeon and Physician respectively. The sum of £1,800 has been subscribed by the students of Girton and Newnham towards the equipment, and it possesses, like Royaumont, an up-to-date X-ray apparatus and Laboratory and fleet of motor ambulances.

The French Military Authorities were so pleased with the efficiency of this Unit that they decided to send it to Salonika with the French Expeditionary Forces there, to be attached to the Army operating in the Balkans. This Unit is now, therefore, on its way to Salonika. This is one of the few occasions on which a voluntary Hospital has been ordered to accompany an Expeditionary Force, so the honour thus conferred upon the Hospital is very encouraging to its numerous supporters.

We have now four Units in Serbia situated at Kragujevac, Valjevo, Mladanovatz and Lazaravatz.

The first Unit was sent to Kragujevac. Shortly after they commenced work the Typhus epidemic broke out, and Dr. Saitau, who was in charge, agreed to open a Hospital for Typhus patients. During the time of the epidemic this Hospital was actually responsible for 570 beds. About this time, Dr. Elsie Inglis, who had acted as Commissioner of the Hospital at Home, left for Serbia to relieve Dr. Saitau.

The Unit situated at Valjevo is known as the Wales-London Unit, and is under the charge of Dr. Alice Hutchison. During the summer this Unit was housed in tents, but the Authorities are providing more suitable quarters for winter work.

The Unit at Mladanovatz can accommodate 400 beds, and is under the charge of Dr. Beatrice McGregor. Quite recently the Unit was charged with the 2nd Army Reserve Corps in memory of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia, and their Founder, Dr. Elsie Inglis.

The Unit at Lazaravatz is now under the supervision of Dr. Inglis. This Unit accommodates 600 beds, the Scottish Women's Hospitals being responsible for 200, and the Serbian Authorities for 300. From its situation Lazaravatz makes a splendid dressing station.

Great anxiety is felt just now over the Serbian Units, and no word has been received from them for some time. Ralph Paget has informed that he has instructed his agent at Salonika to contact the place of safety, and our Treasurer has forwarded money to them, so that everything possible is being done. We are anxiously awaiting news.

Once again let me convey the sincere thanks of the Committee for your splendid contribution.—I am, yours sincerely,

(Signed) S. E. S. MAIR.

(President and Acting Commissioner of the Scottish Women's Hospitals).

Scottish Women Hospital for Foreign Service.

Bed House, Greenock.  
3rd November, 1915.

Miss Margaret Sloan,  
Government Civil Hospital,  
Hongkong.

DEAR MADAM,—I have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your Bank draft for £170; cheque for £15, one for £10 and for £5—an all £200—to endow four beds in the Scottish Women's Hospitals for foreign service, two in France and two in Serbia, the beds to be called "The Hongkong Scottish Women's" beds. It is indeed kind of the friends so far away to have so kindly helped us in this way, and I hope you

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL v. 33RD CO. R.G.A.

The following will play for the Diocesan School v. 33rd Company R.G.A., to-day (Wednesday), at 4.15 p.m., on the Naval Ground:—H. Archie; P. S. Shak and Chan Ho; A. J. Kew, B. Young, and A. Arculli; Lee Hon Kam, Nordin Rumbahn, W. B. Musket, Ip Kwan, and Cheung Sheung Wa.

## BOXING-DAY EXHIBITION MATCH.

The following teams were chosen last evening to represent the Military and the Rest of the Colony in an exhibition game in aid of the Tobacco Fund for Troops at the Front. The game will be played on the ground of the Hongkong F.C. on Boxing-Day, the kick-off being at 3 p.m.

Military—Rogers (R.E.), goal; Caple (R.G.A.) and Coxon (R.E.), Captain, backs; Lovelock (R.G.A.), right half, Williams (K.S.L.I.), centre-half; Townsend (R.G.A.), left half; Shakespeare (R.G.A.) and Townsend (R.E.), right wing; Davies (A.O.C.), centre-forward; Swan (R.G.A.) and A.N. Other (left wing). Reserves—K.S.L.I. right back and Smith (R.E.).

The Rest—Card (Navy), goal; Fenimore (Navy), right back, and F. W. Black (Hongkong), left back; Rowbottom (Navy), right half; J. Stewart (Hongkong), centre-half; and P. R. Chasels (Hongkong), left half; Hopper (Navy), and J. Stalker (Hongkong, Captain), right wing; W. V. Pennell (Hongkong), centre-forward; H. McTavish (Hongkong) and Scott (Hongkong), left wing. Reserves—J. Rodger (Hongkong), Martin (Navy), and M. L. Raiton (Hongkong).

Referee—Mr. F. W. Wright, Linesmen, Mr. W. F. Knapp and Gunner Payne.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

A vessel reports striking an uncharted rock or heavy wreckage in Latitude 0 deg. 40' min. S. Longitude 104 deg. 11 min. E., with Muchi Light bearing N. 33 deg. W. and Berhala Light China Sea S. 67 deg. E. Admiralty charts—941 B, 1789, 2757.

## S.S. "EMPIRE" IN A FOG.

The E. and A. mail steamer *Empire*, on her voyage to Australia from the East, ran into thick weather after leaving Brisbane, and the only land sighted was Smoky Cape. Captain McGregor stated on arrival that he had had a somewhat trying time. When the *Empire* arrived off the Heads the haze was very dense, all the headlands being shut out from view from the steamer's bridge. The captain proceeded cautiously, and managed to get a glimpse of the North Head, and held it in view. Signals were made for a pilot, and the steamer's siren was frequently sounded, but the thick state of the atmosphere prevented the look-out from locating the *Empire*, which, after a short delay, proceeded slowly to the examination ground, where she anchored.

## THREE SYDNEY STEAMERS BOUGHT FOR THE CHINA COAST.

The China coastal shipping trade has increased considerably since the outbreak of war—remarks an Australian contemporary—and, according to Mr. McCubbin, an engineer in the employment of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, who returned to Sydney recently on holiday by the steamer *Empire*, all available tonnage is being bought up and placed on the coast. The *Moreby* and *Barumbet*, two well-known Australian steamers, were run down, and the *Upolou* had arrived from Sydney, and would go into commission immediately. All the German steamers which were interned when war broke out had been requisitioned, and were doing good business on the China coast under the British flag.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 4th December is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 49 weeks.
This year .....	\$11, 37	\$538, 915
Last year .....	1, 13	57, 44
Increase .....	20,	
Decrease .....		9, 29

will express to Miss Lawrence, and all your friends who have assisted, and accept yourself, the very cordial thanks of the executive committee, and myself as Hon. Treasurer for the magnificent donations, which we so cordially appreciate. The terrible news from Serbia of the last few days, news which makes one fear that she is to be the Belgium of the Balkans, makes us realize that we will have to strain all our resources to send her the much needed assistance she will require.

Winter with its terrible cold is upon them. The suffering of so many wounded, the privations which the Civil population will undoubtedly be called upon to endure, through the scarcity of food and other necessities of life, appeal to us all most forcibly, and the very little that we can do, we must do to make their suffering as easy as possible.

It is most encouraging, therefore, to the committee to feel that everywhere abroad our friends are reaching out a helping hand to aid us by means of gathering in the "Silver Bullets" which enable us to continue the work of nursing the sick and wounded of our Allies in France and Serbia.

I beg to enclose you formal receipt and remain—Yours sincerely,

JESSIE LAUREL.

(Hon. Treasurer S.W.H.).

## INTIMATIONS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

TELEPHONE NOS. 1741, 1742.

## WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF CHRISTMAS GOODS LATEST NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

## ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

FANCY BOXES OF

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CHRISTMAS

PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.

CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

PULLED FIGS. NUTS. MUSCATELS.

CURRANTS. RAISINS. SULTANAS.

YORK HAMS-STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TOYS, GAMES, &amp;c.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

[22]

## WILLEM HEYBLOM,

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANT.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF 30 DUTCH AND SEVERAL

ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURERS.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

PHONE: 1687.

PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1915.

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G. R.  
SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,  
HONGKONG.  
To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yau-mat service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,  
Secretary.  
Dated this 1st day of December, 1915.

## ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.  
Hongkong 7th August, 1915.

G. R.  
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

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## NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof, the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.  
Dated 11th November, 1915.

C. PEMBERTON,  
Secretary.  
[1174]

## FOR SALE.

TOYS AND XMAS GOODS.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, TOYS, &c.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915

[1043]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1916. [1261]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, 1911.

and  
IN THE MATTER OF THE YUEN ON INSURANCE EXCHANGE LOAN AND GUDOWN COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding-up of the above-named Company subject to the Supervision of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, was on the 8th day of October, 1916, presented to the said Court by the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Court sitting at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on the 20th day of December, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by his Counsel or himself for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the required charge for the same.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1916.  
J. H. GARDINER,  
Petitioner's Solicitor,  
Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

NOTE:—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve or send by post to the above-named Petitioner or their Solicitor notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or firm the name and address of the firm or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served or posted, must be sent by post, in sufficient time to reach the above-named Petitioner or their Solicitor not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon on the 17th day of December, 1916.

[1262]

## CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1916, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1).—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

"be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(8).—The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(2).—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as "Article No. 33a:—

(33a).—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not be bound to recognize any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(3).—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 34 to 39 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading:—The Secretary be altered so as to read 'the General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 34 to 39 (inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(4).—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 35, 44, 46, 52, 54, 53, 33, 102, and 123 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1916.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.  
[1255]

## INTIMATIONS

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1).—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking for Dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society."

(2).—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

"be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(8).—The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 34a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3).—That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as "Article No. 34a:—

(34a).—Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not be bound to recognize any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4).—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 35 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: 'the Secretary' be altered so as to read 'the General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 35 to 100 inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(5).—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 30, 45, 47, 53, 55, 54, 54, 103, and 123 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1916.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.  
[1254]

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th December, 1916, at 4 o'clock p.m., in the CHAMBER ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to fill the place of the late Honourable Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., on the Legislative Council.

Notice in writing of the Names of Candidates and their proposers and secondors to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1916. [1246]

## WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to "E." Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:—

(1).—That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$3,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 additional shares of \$300 each.

(2).—That the Directors be authorised to offer the said 10,000 Additional Shares at a premium of \$10 per Share to each Member on the Register of Members on the 14th day of December, 1916, in the proportion of one New Share for every complete number of Five Shares which such Member is the Registered Holder of on that date and upon the footing (unless the Directors shall otherwise determine) that Shareholders shall be given the option of paying the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together \$300 per Share) to the Company on acceptance of the offer or of paying such amount on or before the 29th February, 1917, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from (and including) the 1st January, 1916, until payment and that if any Shareholder fails to pay the full amount due on any Shares accepted by him (including premium and interest) on or before the 29th February, 1917, such Shares may be forfeited by the Directors and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined to the 31st December, 1916, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the Shares not accepted in response to such offer to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company and that the said Shares shall become the property of the Company and may be sold, reallocated or otherwise disposed of by the Directors in such manner as they think fit.

(3).—That such Additional Shares shall not participate in any Dividend declared in March, 1916, in respect of profit accrued up to the 31st December, 1915, but shall participate in any Dividend declared thereafter pro rata with the existing capital.

(4).—That no Member shall be entitled to an offer of any fraction of an Additional Share in respect of any Number of Shares less than five held by him.

(5).—That the Directors be empowered to dispose of all additional shares which members are not entitled to have offered to them to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

(6).—That the proposed exercise by the Directors of the power of borrowing vested in them by the creation of a debenture issue of \$2,000,000 bearing interest at Six per cent of which \$1,000,000 is to be offered for subscription forthwith and the balance is to be dealt with in such manner as the Directors may in the present or future determine and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be left to raise and secure the repayment of such debentures in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit with liberty, if they think fit to deposit any of such debentures with the Company's Bankers on such terms as they think fit as security for any indebtedness of the Company to its Bankers either present or future.

And the Resolution hereafter further subjoined will also be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution immediately preceding for the approval and adoption of new regulations of the Company be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened. A copy of the new regulations referred to can be seen on application at the Company's Office in Hongkong or at the Offices of Messieurs Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harrison, the Company's Solicitors.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1916.  
By Order of the Board,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.—The Register of Shareholders will be Closed from and including the 14th December, 1916, to the 24th December, 1916.  
By Order of the Board,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
[1240]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that pursuant to the Resolutions advertised above THE REGISTER WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 14th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1916, and the offer of New Shares will be made TO THE SHAREHOLDERS ON THE REGISTER ON THAT DAY. The last day for receiving transfers will accordingly be THE 13th DECEMBER, 1916.

R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1916. [1241]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

E

## OLD BROWN BRANDY.



THE

PEG O' MY HEART.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

## DEATHS.

DAVE.—On November 30th, 1916, at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Hospital, WILLIAM DAVE, aged 63 years.

DODDS.—On December 7th, at Matilda Hospital, in the 43rd year of her age, JANE DODDS, beloved wife of ROBERT HOWARD.

The funeral cortege will pass the Monument, Happy Valley, at 5 p.m. to-day.

LOWRIE.—On December 2nd, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, JOHN LOWRIE, aged 66 years.

MIDDLETON.—Killed in action at the Dardanelles on October 18th, JOHN WEST, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Middleton, aged 19 years.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, O. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 8TH, 1916.

## PREMATURE TALK OF PEACE.

The duplicity of the Germans has become such a byword among the nations that there is a natural tendency to regard with scepticism any statement in which Germany may be concerned either directly or indirectly. No matter from what source it may emanate or what its nature may be, we instinctively search for the hidden motive that prompts it. For this reason we have not been inclined to attach any importance to the rumours that Germany was anxious to open negotiations for peace. Though apparently betraying the fact that she was becoming war-weary and despondent, we have regarded these rumours rather as a ruse to lull the Allies into a false sense of security, with the object of preventing them from adopting any heroic measures to win the war, or else as attempts to impress neutral nations with the sweet pacific nature of the Teuton. The very persistency of the rumours, however, encourages the belief that they may have a foundation in fact. That, of course, may be the very object sought, but, on the other hand, the belief that there is a desire on the part of the enemy for a cessation of hostilities is supported by a consideration of the surrounding circumstances. Germany knows that she is beaten on the sea and that we can never be made to pay the indemnity upon which

her financiers affect to build their hopes of retrieving her deplorable and ultimately ruinous financial situation. Nor can any illusions now be entertained as to the moral or material effects of Zeppelin raids and submarine piracies, the continuance of which is really an exhibition of temper and exasperation. For the failure of the naval war with England the negative successes on land are no compensation. The Russian rally in the East and the Franco-British pressure in the West preclude all hope of a dramatic defeat of the Entente Powers, and open up the prospect of a long drawn-out campaign in which the strain upon Germany will become increasingly severe, while her foes, taken at a disadvantage at the outset, grow relatively stronger month by month. The inability of the German forces to reach their successive objectives—Paris, Calais, and Petrograd—cannot be entirely hidden from the mass of the people, however rigorous the censorship, nor can the enormous expenditure of human life involved in making these futile attempts be permanently disguised in no matter how ingeniously the casualty lists may be arranged. Even the initial successes of the Balkan venture do not appear, if reports may be trusted, to be accepted as a satisfactory substitute for cheap food. These considerations and the growing impatience of the Turks and Bulgarians at German domination may well produce a disposition on the part of the KAISER and his Ministers to discuss terms of peace before the position becomes more desperate. At the present moment they have Belgium, Serbia, and a good slice both of Russia and France to bargain with; at the end of another year's warfare, with all its sacrifices, they are likely to have considerably less. This is precisely the reason why the Allies will turn a deaf ear to any talk of peace, from whatever source it may emanate—even though that source be Mr. FORD'S ARK decorated with the dove and olive branch—until they are in a position to dictate the terms. After having been forced to take up arms in self-defence they are not likely to be beguiled into laying them down again until they have dealt a death-blow to militarism and restored to Europe the Laws of Nations, which have been so flagrantly violated. To stop short of this would be but to court a repetition sooner or later of the calamities with which the civilised world has been afflicted since August of last year. As General JOFFRE said recently, "peace to-day would be a crime toward posterity; it would only be an armistice in which every nation would continue feverishly to prepare for war. The decision as to whether Europe will continue to be free and individual will be made in this war alone." Before the conditions of peace can be formulated the Allies will have to confer together and Greater Britain will demand a voice in their councils. Pending that time Germany would do well to ponder the words which Mr. ASQUITH uttered when the war was only a few months old and reiterated at the Guildhall on November 8th: "We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all—and more than all—that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed on an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed."

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

It is announced that either Mr. Lu Chen-hsiang or General Tuan Chi-jui will be the first Premier of the forthcoming monarchy.

The little boy Hammes who was injured in the lift accident at the King Edward Hotel on Monday is reported to be progressing very favourably.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has invested \$30,000 in the British Government 4½ per cent War Loan, \$10,000 in the Russian War Loan and \$10,000 in the French War Loan.

We have been asked to state that the application for an adjunct licence for the Alexandra Café, by Mrs. C. Olegg, has been deferred pending the conclusion of the usual formalities. The business will be carried on in the usual way in the interim.

An action between the Sun Lee Cheong firm (plaintiffs), of Holland Street, and Baptista & Co. (defendants), of Queen's Road, in which there is a claim of \$1,324 for goods alleged to have been sold and delivered, was adjourned yesterday.

The Hongkong Office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha informs us that it is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the London Office stating that the s.s. *Kitano Maru*, which went ashore off Margate, arrived at London on Sunday, apparently undamaged.

The P. and O. *Salsette* with the mails of November 12th left Marseilles at 9 p.m. on the 15th, being delayed by the train across France being delayed. Since then she has been ashore in the Gulf of Suez so that the mails which she carries from home will be late.

Miss Ethel Pinkerton, one of the resident staff at the Raffles Girls School, Singapore, was handling her revolver when the weapon discharged, and the unfortunate young lady was seriously wounded in the face. She was conveyed to the General Hospital for surgical treatment, but died from the shock later.

The British Consul, at the request of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, has notified British and American subjects that owing to the present exceptional prevalence of brigandage in Szechuan, everybody should notify the Chinese authorities when they intend to travel or transport goods in order that proper protection may be afforded en route.

Up to yesterday only two nominations had been received, we understand, for the seat on the Hongkong Legislative Council rendered vacant by the death of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett. The two candidates are Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who, as we mentioned in yesterday's issue, has also been proposed for the Chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce. The nominations close at 4 p.m. to-day, and the election takes place on Friday afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor will perform the ceremony of laying the Memorial stone in connection with the Harbour of Refuge at Mong-kok-tsu on Thursday, December 10th, at 4.30 p.m. A small pier will be erected inside the southern entrance to the Harbour of Refuge in the vicinity of the stone, where those who wish to attend the ceremony can disembark. Launches should set down their passengers and leave the pier as quickly as possible, returning after the ceremony to embark their passengers again.

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The British Consul, at the request of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, has notified British and American subjects that owing to the present exceptional prevalence of brigandage in Szechuan, everybody should notify the Chinese authorities when they intend to travel or transport goods in order that proper protection may be afforded en route.



# THE WAR.

## GERMAN "PEACE TALK."

### ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

#### SERBIAN ARMY IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

#### BRITISH AIR RAID.

#### SUBMARINE FEATS.

#### FIGHTING AT THE DARDANELLES.

#### GREECE AND ENTENTE DEMANDS.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### DESPATCH FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

#### TRENCH BOMBARDMENTS AND AIR RAIDS.

LONDON, December 7th.

Field Marshal Sir John French has telegraphed that there was an air raid on the 2nd against Don station. An ammunition store was blown up, the railway was hit, and fires were afterwards observed in Don. The machines returned safely, although several hostile machines were engaged.

Our artillery has continued to bombard the enemy trenches with satisfactory results. The weather is wet and stormy.

As a retaliation for hostile shelling, we bombarded trenches south of Epinette on the 2nd, making many gaps in the parapets, and blowing up a bomb store. The enemy's artillery was active on the 3rd, but our fire checked him. The enemy's parapets were again breached and the wire was cut in several places on the 4th and the 5th. Mining activity continues on both sides. A gallery in which the enemy was working was destroyed near Frelinghen. The enemy replied, wrecking twenty-five yards of our trenches.

#### STIRRING BRITISH AEROPLANE RAID.

LONDON, December 6th.

A stirring British aeroplane raid on the 2nd December is described by Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters. Nineteen machines bombed Don Station, which is an important railway junction. Don was similarly attacked before the battles of Neuve Chapelle and Loos with a view to cutting the line and disorganising the communications. The bombs thrown on Thursday caused a loud explosion in a munition store. The railway line was hit, and several fires broke out in the town.

Four enemy machines were engaged, and were easily beaten off. The British returned with no casualties.

#### ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 7th.

A communiqué states:—There has been artillery activity in Artois, around Loos and Souchez, and also between the Somme and the Oise. Our batteries shelled convoys of troops moving behind the German front. There was a severe cannonade in Champagne and Argonne.

#### QUIET.

PARIS, December 7th.

A communiqué states:—There is nothing to report.

#### AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, December 6th.

A communiqué states:—Attempts to break into our lines under cover of a fog have been everywhere repulsed. Short, dashing advances by our infantry won us further advantages on the Carso Plateau.

#### THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### NAVAL ACTIVITY AT DARDANELLES.

#### ALSO FIERCE BOMB FIGHTING.

AMSTERDAM, December 6th.

A Turkish communiqué indicates that there has been lively allied naval activity at the Dardanelles. There has also been fierce grenade fighting, the Turks admitting, in the southern zone, "fierce bomb encounters, the British firing numerous aerial torpedoes against our centre and left."

#### SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RETIREMENT.

AMSTERDAM, December 6th.

The latest Turkish communiqué indicates that the British retirement at Kut-el-Amara has been successfully continued. The communiqué makes very small claims.

LONDON, December 7th.

The Press Bureau announces that General Townshend's force has reached Kut-el-Amara without further fighting.

#### GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 7th.

There was great artillery activity on both sides of the Dardanelles on the 4th. Our aeroplanes also bombed Turkish camps.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SUBMARINE FEATS IN SEA OF MARMORA.

#### TURKISH DESTROYER AND STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Admiralty announces that one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora damaged a train on the Ismid railway on the 2nd instant, and torpedoed and sank a Turkish destroyer, the *Yarhiswar*, on the 3rd. The submarine picked up two officers and 40 of the crew of the destroyer and placed them on board a sailing vessel. The submarine sank a large supply-steamer on the 4th by gunfire, and destroyed four sailing ships conveying supplies.

#### SUBMARINE HOODWINKED.

#### AFTER FIVE HOURS' STRUGGLE.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Press Bureau announces that the steamer *Japanese Prince*, with a large crew and a considerable number of passengers, recently encountered a German submarine. The vessel struggled for five and a half hours to get clear, being shelled for the greater part of the time. The Captain stood pluckily to his post, and finally eluded the submarine and brought the vessel safely to port. The Captain was awarded £500 sterling, and a similar amount has been divided among the crew.

#### SUBMARINE WARFARE.

#### BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, December 7th.

The British India steamer *Uma* is reported sunk. Forty-nine survivors have been landed. Five officers and forty-seven lascars are missing.

#### THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### DESPERATE STRAITS OF SERBIAN ARMY.

#### UNCERTAINTY AS TO ITS FATE.

LONDON, December 6th.

Italian despatches state that the fate of the Serbian Army is uncertain. Reports that 140,000 have reached the Albanian frontier are unconfirmed. Refugees from Nish and Kraljevo, who trudged over the mountains for weeks, reached Scutari, and thence proceeded across to Italy, say that when they left the retreating Serbians were in desperate straits for provisions.

Refugees, after leaving Kraljevo, heard nothing more of the Army.

#### CAVALRY CHARGE BULGARIAN PEACE DEMONSTRATORS.

LONDON, December 6th.

A telegram from Salonika says that several persons were killed and wounded by a cavalry charge on the peace demonstrators in front of the Royal Palace at Sofia.

#### BULGARIA ANXIOUS.

LONDON, December 6th.

A Salonika telegram says that there is anxiety in Bulgaria owing to the Turks pouring troops into Thrace.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### POPE'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

#### AT SECRET CONSISTORY.

ROME, December 6th.

For the first time since his election, the Pope personally conducted the Secret Consistory, surrounded by the usual historical pomp. Prominent in the Hall were the Cardinals representing the belligerents. The Pope, from the throne, broke the silence, by intoning prayer. He then delivered an allocution for a speedy peace. His Holiness afterwards appointed the new Cardinals.

The Pope said that the way to secure peace was that which had already been satisfactorily tried in similar circumstances, namely, to exchange ideas based on goodwill and calm deliberation. Both sides must take concessions with good grace and even at cost and sacrifice, as a continuation of bloodshed would mean the beginning of Europe's decadence. The Pope concluded by complaining that his liberty was shackled, declaring that several representatives to the Vatican had been compelled to leave Italy.

It is semi-officially declared in Rome that the Pope's remarks are based on untrue information, because the Austro-German representatives to the Vatican left of their own accord, despite explicit assurances that the Italian Government was safeguarding their privileges.

#### THE GREEK SITUATION.

#### AN UNDERSTANDING POSSIBLE.

ATHENS, December 7th.

It is announced that the latest communications made by the Entente diplomats to the Government regarding Macedonian and military questions, contain the bases of an understanding. The Government proposes to despatch Entente and Greek military commissions to Salonika to formulate the respective demands, and to discuss the situation on the spot.

#### THE GREEK CONSTITUTION.

#### A "SCRAP OF PAPER."

PARIS, December 6th.

A manifesto by M. Venizelos, which has escaped the Greek censorship, says that the Constitution has been transformed into a "scrap of paper." He disclaims all responsibility for the disasters to which the Government is leading, and affirms that the Liberals will return in the future to defend the Constitution. The manifesto concludes by stating that the Greek army remains mobilised because the Government is afraid, and compelled against its will to protect Greek territory.

#### GREEK DIPLOMATIC POUR-PARLERS.

ATHENS, December 6th.

Diplomatic pour-parlers continue. Both the Entente representatives and the Government are holding their ground, but details are not at present obtainable. There is no indication of a prompt solution of the questions at issue, though it is hoped that a *modus vivendi* will be reached on matters of a military nature.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN "PEACE TALK."

#### RECEIVES SHORT SHRIFT.

LONDON, December 6th.

There has been a recent recrudescence of German "peace talk," but these "feelers" receive short shrift in the English Press, which points out that Italy's adherence to the Convention of London emphasises the Allies' unbroken determination to dictate peace on their own terms.

#### PRESS CONDEMNATION.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that when we are told that the minor States believe that the Allies must fail, let us remember that there are better judges in Rome.

The *Morning Post* says that Germany can have peace on the Allies' terms whenever she likes, but never on her own terms. The correct answer to a German peace conspiracy is for the Allies to decide the terms to be dictated to the enemy at the right moment. As far as Great Britain is concerned, the Overseas representatives must be called in council. The *Daily Mail* compares the present German peace tricks with the similar policy adopted in 1870, when simultaneously with their adoption the Germans vigorously prosecuted the war.

The *Times* says that Dr. Bethmann Hollweg's rhetoric will not divide the Allies, mislead soft-hearted neutrals, or long appease the hungry German masses. GERMAN MILITARY POWER MUST FIRST BE BROKEN.

Mr. W. Bruce, M.P., at Merthyr, referring to German "peace talk," said that Germany naturally wanted peace, and she would never have a better chance of making peace if we were mad enough to entertain it. But what was the use of talking of peace before German military power was broken?

#### NEW YORK'S INTERPRETATION.

NEW YORK, December 6th.

The sweeping decline in exchange rates on Berlin is the absorbing topic. New York bankers are of the opinion that the financial and economic conditions of Germany are desperate, hence peace proposals from Berlin are expected.

#### CLOSER MILITARY CO-OPERATION.

#### NEW ALLIED ARRANGEMENT.

LONDON, December 6th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith made the important announcement that arrangements for closer military co-operation had been completed regarding France, and are under consideration in connection with the other Allies. It would not at present be to the public interest to announce the details of these arrangements, which might be of value to the enemy.

#### BELGIUM'S REIGN OF TERROR.

#### MORE CIVILIANS SENTENCED.

AMSTERDAM, December 6th.

Fifteen persons who were court-martialled at Brussels have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two and a half to fifteen years, for "war treason, namely, hiding a French airman, and supplying the enemy with men liable for military service."

#### WAR ECONOMY.

#### GOVERNMENT AND M. PS' SALARIES TO BE REDUCED.

LONDON, December 6th.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that it has reason to believe that the Government are contemplating a reduction in the salaries of themselves, Members of Parliament, and political pensioners by one-third.

#### AN EXAMPLE NECESSARY.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, speaking at Bristol, said he thought that the members of the Cabinet and Members of Parliament ought to set an example of economy to the country, and probably they would soon have to do so.

#### PARLIAMENT AND WAR.

LONDON, December 6th.

Sir John Simon will shortly introduce a Parliament and Registration Bill. It is believed that this embodies a compromise extending the present Parliament for a year, with the guarantee that electoral reform will be undertaken before an appeal to the country.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### "CONSCIENCELESS SCOUNDRELS."

#### DUTCH EDITOR ARRESTED FOR ENDANGERING NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, December 6th.

A sensation has been caused in Amsterdam by the arrest of Dr. Schroeder, Chief Editor of the well-known newspaper the *Telegraaf*, following upon a prosecution in which sentence of six months' imprisonment was demanded because of the publication of an article declaring that "it is a group of conscienceless scoundrels in Central Europe who caused the war."

It now appears that a new charge has been brought against Dr. Schroeder of endangering the neutrality of Holland by another article, in which he accused the Government of supplying Germany with foodstuffs by an unjustifiable policy of export.

#### THE "LUSITANIA" CRIME.

#### STRONG ATTITUDE OF NEW YORK PRESS.

LONDON, December 7th.

A number of New York papers, headed by the *Tribune*, are urging the Republicans at Congress to demand President Wilson to suspend relations with Germany till the *Lusitania* crime has been disavowed.

#### FIRST WAR COUNCIL.

PARIS, December 7th.

The Allies first War Council was held yesterday, being presided over by General Joffre. Anglo-Italian, Russo-Serbian and Belgian representatives were present.

#### INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

#### A GERMAN REQUEST.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.

Count Bernstorff has presented a communication to the State Department asking its reasons for the request for the withdrawal of Boyd and Papen.

#### THE CARNEGIE TRUSTS.

#### INVEST \$5,000,000 IN BRITISH EXCHEQUER BONDS.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Carnegie Trusts have decided to sell their holdings in the United States Steel Corporation and to invest the proceeds in British Exchequer bonds to the amount of about \$5,000,000 sterling.

#### "MINNESOTA" CRIPPLED.

#### EXPLOSION IN ENGINE-ROOM.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6th.

The 30,000-ton liner *Minnesota*, on her first trip from Seattle to London, is returning in a crippled condition. It is believed that there was an explosion in the engine-room. Three men are suspected of causing the explosion.

SAN DIEGO, December 6th.

The *Minnesota*, with 6,500 tons of foodstuffs aboard, is lying helpless twenty-five miles south west of the Coronado Islands.

#### BRITISH LINER WRECKED.

LONDON, December 6th.

The British liner *Star of New Zealand* has been wrecked off Molene. The crew of 46 were saved.

[The *Star of New Zealand* belongs to the Commonwealth and Dominion Line. The vessels of this line average about 9,100 tons displacement.]

#### AMERICA'S BUDGET.

#### HUGE INCREASE.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.

Congress has opened. The total of appropriations demanded is 1,285,880 thousand dollars, which is over \$170,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for 1914. The increase is mainly due to the administrative plans for naval and military preparedness.

#### BERLIN TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

ATHENS, December 6th.

German railway experts have arrived at Temesvar, Hungary, with a view to the establishment of direct communication between Berlin and Constantinople.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### "CHAMBERLAIN OF INDIA."

#### TRIBUTES TO THE LATE SIR R. D. MEHTA.

LONDON, December 7th.

Presiding at a meeting at the Caxton Hall, at which a resolution of regret at the loss India had sustained by the death of Sir R. D. Mehta, proposed by Lord Harris, was carried unanimously, the Aga Khan paid a high tribute to the work of the deceased for Bombay and India. He described him as "the Chamberlain of India, and the uncrowned King of Bombay," and said that his career, like that of the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, was a splendid example for young India.

The Aga Khan also paid a tribute to the deceased's firm hold, amid all mutations, of the need for maintaining British connection as an essential condition of the march to Indian nationhood, and ultimate self-government within the Empire. Nobody could fight more strenuously in defence of Indian interests, and none realised more clearly that progress was best promoted by co-operation with the Raj whenever possible. His career, like that of the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, taught that the youth who ranged himself on the side of the extremist was doing the greatest disservice to his country, and contributing to put back the clock of progress. Another great lesson in his life was the need for local patriotism. He would be remembered for generations as the devoted son of the city of his birth. His remarkable ascendancy, for more than a generation, in the Bombay Corporation, rested ultimately on the solid foundation of love for Bombay and his determination in everything to seek its welfare and progress. The Aga Khan regretted that there was a lack of this spirit among many Indian youths trained here, and who were prematurely ambitious to shine in the political firmament. Consequently, much fine material for Indian advancement was run to waste. Nothing could be finer and better for the young Indian patriot than to carefully study and to take to heart the lifelong principles and practices of three of India's greatest and soundest sons; Sir R. D. Mehta, the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, and Buddrudin Tyabjee. Lord Harris paid a tribute to Sir R. D. Mehta's fairness as a fighter, his eloquence, and devotion to the public weal, and his fearless advocacy of the rights of his fellow countrymen.

#### INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS, PROHIBITED FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

LONDON, December 7th.

The Secretary of State for India has addressed a letter to all Indian Civil Servants on leave in England reminding them that they are liable, in case of necessity, to be recalled immediately for duty in India, unless medically unfit. Therefore, it will be impossible for the Secretary of State to allow any such officer to undertake military obligations until the Raj has given its consent. No civil officer of the Indian services may accept such obligations without the express permission of the India Office. In the event of their receiving an invitation from the Director General of Recruiting to volunteer for military service, they are authorized to produce the letter directed and to make the above explanation.

#### STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, December 6th.

Her Majesty the Queen, Princess Mary and Prince Albert inspected at Mr. Reginald Frampton's studio the statue of the Queen which has been finished for Delhi. Her Majesty expressed the greatest pleasure and approval.

#### CLOTH FOR THE ALLIES.

The Times Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—Mr. T. C. Taylor recently stated in the House of Commons that 5,000,000 yards of cloth which could have been made in the West Riding had been ordered in the United States for Allied Governments. Mr. Russell has now written to him to say that there seems "little doubt that a large order for cloth has recently been given to America by one of the Allied Governments. The Government, however, have lost no opportunity of urging all the Allied Governments to place contracts in Great Britain for such supplies as may be available. Actually upwards of 24,000,000 yards of uniform cloth have been purchased by the delegates of the Allied Governments from mills in Great Britain and Ireland since the beginning of the war."





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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**

**THERAPION NO. 1**  
CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, GOUT, BRUISES, BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN Eruptions.

**THERAPION NO. 2**  
CURES CHRONIC WEANERNESS, DEPRESSION, LOSS OF VIGOR, ACIDITY, BRUISES, BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN Eruptions.

**THERAPION NO. 3**  
CURES CHRONIC WEANERNESS, DEPRESSION, LOSS OF VIGOR, ACIDITY, BRUISES, BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN Eruptions.

**THERAPION**  
CURES CHRONIC WEANERNESS, DEPRESSION, LOSS OF VIGOR, ACIDITY, BRUISES, BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN Eruptions.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 10.45 a.m.—The southern depression is now shown as a moderate typhoon to the east or south-east of Manila travelling W.N.W.

A deep depression has formed to the north-east of Hokkaido and a strong anti-cyclone over N.E. China.

Strong increasing northerly winds may be expected from Hongkong to Manila, and strong monsoon along the east coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	East winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, freshening considerably.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo.	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th DECEMBER A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Baromet. at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 a.	29.28	—	—	SW	7	—
Nemuro	6 a.	29.63	—	—	SW	7	—
Hakodate	—	29.63	—	—	SW	7	—
Tokyo	—	29.75	—	—	SW	7	—
Kobe	—	30.08	—	—	SW	7	—
Nagasaki	—	30.12	—	—	SW	7	—
Kagoshima	—	30.08	—	—	SW	7	—
Oshima	—	30.10	—	—	SW	7	—
Naha	—	30.08	—	—	SW	7	—
Shanghai	—	29.99	—	—	SW	7	—
Shanghai	—	30.06	—	—	SW	7	—
Chiao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanghai	—	30.56	28	93	N	8	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.59	54	83	NNE	4	—
Shanghai	—	30.18	68	—	NNE	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.11	63	87	N	1	—
Shanghai	—	30.08	58	87	N	1	—
Shanghai	—	29.98	68	91	E	1	—
Shanghai	—	29.92	61	—	E	1	—
Shanghai	—	29.91	64	—	E	1	—
Shanghai	—	29.86	73	—	E	1	—
Shanghai	—	29.77	66	84	NNE	2	—
Shanghai	—	29.94	68	77	SE	1	—
Shanghai	—	29.93	64	98	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.93	66	96	ENE	2	—
Shanghai	—	29.91	77	—	E	1	—
Shanghai	—	29.89	77	92	E	1	—
Shanghai	—	29.87	75	83	NW	4	—
Shanghai	—	29.87	73	51	NW	4	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.74	78	94	SW	6	—

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1. Baromet. reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, in two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. State of Sky, in five sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, a fog, a gloom, a hail, a lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a equal, a rain, a snow, a shower, a visibility, a wet (wet).

7. Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 8th to 14th December.

Day & Week.	Days & Week.	High Water.			Low Water.		
		H.Kong. Mean Time.	Height.	ft. in.	H.Kong. Mean Time.	Height.	ft. in.
Wed.	8	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	9	9 28	4 6	4 47	0 3	—	—
Fri.	10	10 12	4 5	5 16	0 3	—	—
Satur.	11	10 15	4 5	5 26	3 8	—	—
Sun.	12	10 10	4 5	6 7	0 6	—	—
Mon.	13	10 10	4 5	6 7	3 9	—	—
Tues.	14	2 8	4 1	4 58	4 1	—	—
		3 4	4 4	7 54	1 3	—	—
		1 30	6 6	8 41	1 8	—	—
		3 57	5 9	7 57	2 3	—	—
		4 44	5 4	10 8	4 1	—	—

## WAS GERMANY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SARAJEVO MURDER?

[BY WACLAU OZERNIEWSKI.]

A very acute examination of Austria—"The Quintessence of Austria"—appears in the *Edinburgh Review*, by Mr. Henry Wickham. But it is a difficult task he attempts. There is a mystery about Francis Joseph's Empire. It is a conglomerate of various civilisations and nationalities. None of them possesses sufficient strength to create a predominant majority; none is strong enough to shape one universal type. They are jealous of each other and they hate each other. An Austrian speaks about himself as a Ruthenian, Czech, Pole, and so forth, but he rarely describes himself as an Austrian.

Austria-Hungary is nothing else but a private "business" of the Habsburg family; it represents certain administrative and military organisations. As the Austrian nation does not exist as such, there is no Austrian patriotism as there is a patriotism of Italians or British. The consequence of this is an entire lack of national morale. It is illustrated in the present war. When Paris, London, Berlin and Petrograd are serious in fact of the life-and-death struggle, thoughtless Vienna is full of gaiety. When Russians were threatening Austria and Hungary with invasion the Viennese were drinking, dancing and laughing. Austria, suffering lack of national strength, has to lean on someone else she should like. Italy and Russia always were her enemies, and consequently Austrian destiny is to lean on Germany; she became her slave and servant to ensure a possibility of existence. Austria, the country of officials and Jesuits, has a whole system of complicated rule. She knows how to create petty quarrels. She knows how to bribe politicians with money or titles.

Perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Stead's article is his view of the Sarajevo tragedy. He is correct in saying that it was a well-prepared plot and that the Serbian Government had no part in it. But he appears to lean to the theory that Austria was an active party to the crime, and with this I cannot agree. At the moment of the tragedy Mr. Bilinski was Minister (Governor) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. I know him personally. I met him often both in his private life and in his official capacity. He is a splendid financier, a good administrator, formerly a professor of a university, afterwards director of the Austro-Hungarian Bank and Minister of Finance. He is a man of far-reaching ambitions. His endeavour was to attain to the Premiership, and he could count on the Archduke's support. He would have been responsible for all the arrangements of the Archduke's visit, and it is quite impossible, to my mind, that he, with his record and ambitions, could have committed an Austrian murder plot. It is my firm belief that the assassination was engineered from another quarter altogether.

In one of my articles in the *Daily Graphic* I have explained how and why the Emperor Francis Joseph disliked his heir and how the German Emperor regarded the Archduke. I must lay stress on the fact that the Archduke was exceedingly dangerous for Germany. Austria with the loss of Francis Ferdinand lost her real leader. Further, I should like to lay stress on the fact that Germany, even many years before the war, had a well-organised secret service in Austria, and even further than that—the Austrian police had instructions from Berlin. I know as a matter of fact that a chief of police inspector in one of the most important towns in Austria had a regular salary from the German Government and was sending reports to the Berlin officials. These relations between the Austrian police and the Berlin Government curiously coincide with the fact that the man Cabrinovich, who threw the first bomb on the Archduke's motor-car, was the son of an Austrian police agent. The inference is self-evident.

## THE YEAR OF THE TIGER.

The year 1914, says a consular report for Japan, was, according to the old Japanese system of reckoning, the Year of the Tiger, and in conformity with Japanese superstitions should have been a year of tragedy and disaster. To a great extent this has been so, says the report. The year began with the eruption of the Sakurajima volcano in the south of Japan, in the spring the Empress Dowager died, later on the disclosure of certain scandals contributed to the Cabinet's fall, in early summer the Kitahama Bank failed and in August war broke out.

Sir Edwin Pears lecturing in London said the *Goeben* was enabled to reach the Dardanelles by coal supplies from a port near Athens. King Constantine giving the necessary orders independently of the ministry of marine. Sir E. Pears says there is no doubt whatever that the British will reach Constantinople.

## AN "EMDEN" SEQUEL.

RUSSIA'S WAY WITH INEFFICIENT OFFICERS.

The *Sketch* of Petrograd published on September 31st, in common with other Russian papers, an official report of the public court-martial of the late Commander of the Russian cruiser *Jemchug* Captain Baron J. A. Tcherkassoff, and his second-in-command, Lieutenant-commander N. B. Kulibin, both of whom were accused of negligence. The *Jemchug* was destroyed by the *Emden* at Penang in October, 1914, and the circumstantial letter of the prosecution at the court-martial set out the following points of indictment:—

The *Jemchug* left Vladivostok on August 25th, 1914, with orders to place herself under the command of the British Admiral Jerram, who was the senior officer on the spot. Baron Tcherkassoff was accused of failing to comply with the orders of Admiral Jerram, of failing to keep a regular rota of watches on board, of failing to enforce a change of watch among the gun crews at night, and leaving the torpedo tubes unloaded and unmanned. He allowed the cruiser to lie in open roads fully lighted, and with only one man on the look-out. He allowed strangers to visit the ship, and move freely all over her. At the time the cruiser was at the Philippine Islands seeking for enemy transports he sent to the cruiser *Askold* a wireless message, indicating his own position, without putting it into cypher.

At an unprotected port in the Andaman Islands he left the ship with five of his officers and spent the night on shore, while the *Jemchug* was coaling. The vessel was fully lighted up, but no gun crews were standing by, and the torpedo tubes were not loaded, although he was well aware that the *Emden* had been three times close to the place. He allowed his wife to accompany him during the night, and she followed him from port to port in a private steamer.

On October 25th, after the search for the enemy in the Gulf of Bengal, he anchored at Penang and ordered all shells and cartridges to be returned to store and the torpedo tubes unloaded. He then asked the British Admiral for help to clean out his boilers and emptied thirteen boilers, leaving only one with steam. He did not increase the look-out and the crew were allowed to sleep on deck without any regard to watches.

The *Emden* took into consideration their unblemished record and their brave service during the Russo-Japanese war, passed this sentence:—

Both officers to lose all civil rights, to be dismissed from the Imperial service and deprived of all decorations. Captain Tcherkassoff to lose his rank of Baron, and be sent to gaol for three-and-a-half years. Lieutenant-commander Kulibin to be sent to gaol for a year-and-a-half.

The sentences were subsequently presented to the Czar by the Minister of Marine for confirmation.

## GERMANY'S WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

RESOURCES OF CAMEROONS AND TOGOLAND.

The series of articles on "The Economic Resources of the German Colonies" is continued in the new number of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, the German West African Colonies—the Cameroons and Togoland—being considered.

The Cameroons, which on the whole is mountainous, the chief peak attaining an altitude of over 13,000 feet, was annexed by Germany in 1884 and its boundary considerably extended at the expense of French Equatorial Africa in 1911. Its present area is about 290,000 square miles and the internal communications are on the whole excellent, good roads connecting up most of the towns, while three railways have been built. The temperature, even in the unhealthy coast region, is not excessively high.

Rubber is the chief exported product; next in order of value are palm kernels, cocoa and palm oil. Gum arabic, kola and shea nuts are other exported products. The cultivation of tobacco has also been encouraged and the prospects of success seem good. In this connection it is interesting to note that consignments of Cameroons tobacco from the capture territory are being offered for sale in England. As in other German Colonies, much attention has been paid to stock-breeding, despite the great difficulties caused by the tsetse fly.

A useful mineral deposits that could be made the basis of a mining industry have as yet been found to exist in the Cameroons, but a large part of the Protectorate is unexplored. The country may be said, however, to show promising indications of the existence of a number of economic minerals, which justify, at any rate, more systematic exploration, such, for instance, as has been carried out with the assistance of the Imperial Institute in the neighbouring British Colony of Nigeria.

The protectorate of Togoland, annexed by Germany in 1884, consists of a narrow strip of country, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea, and bounded on the west by the Gold Coast Colony, on the east by Dahomey, and on the north by the upper Senegal and Niger. The coastline extends for only 33 miles, but the total area of the country is 33,680 square miles, or rather less than that of Sierra Leone or Natal. A range of mountains traverses the country from the south-west to the north-east. Oil palm products, maize, rubber and cocoa are the exports of most value; cotton, copra, ground nuts and kapok are other promising products. Iron ores occur abundantly, though lack of transport facilities has prevented the establishment of any regular iron ore industry, and limestone of good quality is also found.

## PEASANT PATRIOTS OF RUSSIA.

SOME DIALOGUES.

[BY STANLEY WASHBURN.]

For the better part of three days I have been travelling by motor-car on the way from Moscow to the front.

This journey has been a revelation to me of the character of the Russian peasants. It would be ridiculous to say that they understand the causes of the war in all their complexity, but, now that it has come, it is erroneous to believe that they wish to stop short of victory, or that they consider too great the sacrifices which they must make for success. I asked one fine old peasant if he knew why Russia was fighting. None of them think very rapidly, and they meditate long before they commit themselves to a reply. At last he said:—

"Well, of course, I am only a stupid man and know but little why the war began. Does anybody really know the cause of it all? We do know this much, however, and that is that the Germans have attacked us and we must beat them, no matter what it costs us."

"But are you willing to pay the price of victory in the deaths of your sons and brothers?"

"Yes, we are willing to pay the price. We must beat the Germans."

That was all.

At another place where the road passed over a rude bridge we stopped the car and called up the keeper, a mild, gentle old peasant, with a great full beard and bright blue kindly eyes.

"And how do you feel about the future of the war?" I asked him.

"Again came the long silence. At last he said:—'I think we must simply bow our heads and let it go on. We must beat the Germans.'"

"But you yourself. Would you personally make a sacrifice that your country might win?"

"I have two sons at the front."

Then I said:—"Tell me truly, if the defeat of Germany meant the death of your two sons, and peace now would bring them back safely, even if the Germans did win, what then would you choose?"

He said quite simply:—"I should bow my head. We must beat the Germans. Yes, I would sacrifice my sons and go myself, even though I am an old man, if I could help. We hate the Germans."

The villagers were filled with suspicion at the sound of a foreign tongue, and I think that we did not make a stop without some one asking whether we were Germans. They are very polite, these *muzhiks*, but very definitely persistent none the less. At one point on a lonely road we stopped to talk with three. It was just nightfall and they stood watching us with ill-concealed suspicion. At last one of them said quietly:—"Please excuse us, dear Sirs, if we offend, but it is our right to ask you if you are Germans."

In many of the villages the new levies were being called up, and we saw groups of from a dozen to a score of men setting out with their packs for the nearest station. Usually they were singing their strange but melodious peasant chants. I asked one of the inhabitants whether these men were glad to go to war. He looked at me quizzically as he replied:—"Who would be glad to go to war? They are not glad to go, yet they go willingly. No one wants peace now. We have lost too much for that. We must win. We all feel that."

## WAR DRILL IN GERMAN SCHOOLS.

THE KAISER'S "I AM HE."

Purporting to write from Berlin, a correspondent of the *Temps* describes how every schoolboy now has to learn war drill, and declares that, started at the outset in a burst of patriotism and emulation, the work is now gone about in real earnest as if even lads of thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen may yet find themselves drafted to the battlefield.

They are taught to dig themselves in and make big trenches in the latest fashion, and special marks are given for all who prove themselves expert grenade throwers. Bayonet exercises are another branch to which particular attention is paid. Every school has, in short, simply become a kind of preparatory barracks.

Short, wheezy, rheumatic, perspiring old veterans who used to assemble nightly for drill in the public squares and gardens are no longer to be seen about, and from all accounts most of them have been called up to the Colours. Report has it that the poor old fellows are sent to the front to serve as a protecting screen to the more valid and real fighting men.

As a matter of fact, the German army appears more discouraged and tired out than the people left behind, which is saying much, for although the civilian discontent has barely got beyond a murmur—loud and insistent, but still only a murmur—it is swelling daily. Scores of women have been thrown into prison to stop their mouths; men have been packed off to the front. No word of complaint is allowed, and no one but the Kaiser has a right to say or to decide anything.

Only recently he publicly reminded all when it may concern that "there is only one will in Germany, and that is mine: there is only one to order and command, and I am he. Let the people remember it."

## THE EPITHET "GERMAN."

Among the applicants at North London Police-court was a woman who complained that another person had shouted out in the street that she was a German. "I think it is a very outrageous insult to call anyone a German in these days," said the magistrate, granting the summons.

## ARMY NICKNAMES.

QUAINT APPELLATIONS AND HISTORIC GLORIES.

Soldiers and everything pertaining to the Army are constantly in our thoughts these days, yet how many can explain offhand why the Suffolk and five other regiments have the right to wear roses in their head-dress on the anniversary of the Battle of Minden? The explanation is that the regiments in question marched to the battlefield through gardens in full bloom, from which they gathered roses to decorate their hats. Or what is the meaning of the "flash," that is, the bunch of black ribbon worn by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers? This distinction is a survival of the strip of black leather which in the days of pigtails was worn by soldiers to protect their tunics from the grease of the pigtail.

Many of these and other curious facts about military tradition are gathered together in the little book on "Regimental Nicknames and Traditions of the British Army," published by Gale and Polden. In the nicknames alone can be found a condensed history of regiments. Here are some samples.

"Cheesemongers" and "Tin Bellies" are the nicknames of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards. The second is in honour of their cuirasses; the first dates from the day when a retired officer declined to serve in the remodelled corps on the ground that "it was no longer composed of gentlemen, but of cheesemongers."

"Old Cannies" was the term applied to the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards because their facings are of a yellow colour.

"The Buttermilks" was deemed an apt title for the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, because during their long stay in Ireland many of the men acquired farms. For the same reason they and the 5th Dragoons are also known as "The Old Farmers."

"THE BIRDCATCHERS."

"Tichborne's Own" as a nickname for the 6th Dragoon Guards, of course, only dates from the Tichborne trial, the real Sir Roger having served in that regiment.

"Grasshoppers" is the nickname of the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 7th Hussars, owing to the fact that at Warburg in 1790 the men were obliged to encase their feet in strawbands owing to their boots having been worn out.

"The Birdcatchers," too, is a name shared by the 1st and 2nd Dragoon Guards, owing to those regiments having captured a French Eagle at Waterloo.

"Bland's Dragoons" as a nickname for the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars perpetuates a criticism made by its commander, Colonel Bland. At Dettingen he lost heavily, and when reviewed by the King the following year in its attenuated appearance it was asked whose regiment it was and where were the rest of the men. "The regiment is mine, your Majesty," replied Colonel Bland, "and I believe the rest are at Dettingen."

"Death or Glory Boys" is one of the best known nicknames of the Army. It is the copyright of the 17th Lancers, whose commander, Colonel Hole, selected as its crest a "death's head," and added as its motto, "or glory."

"The Snappers," to which the East Yorkshire Regiment lays proud claim, is a record of heroic bluff. During the American war, when the regiment's ammunition was exhausted, the men continued to snap their firelocks with as much vigour as though they were loaded. The bluff succeeded, as the enemy retired from the bullets which were not there.

## SIAM AND THE F.M.S.

H.M. Minister at Bangkok, writing in regard to the proposed linking up of the Siamese Southern railway with the F.M.S. railway system, states that a point at Kampong Rantau Panjang has been fixed upon as the place at which the two systems will be connected, the new survey of the Siamese line to the Kelantan boundary having been completed, while the F.M.S. railway administration has completed its line to the Golok river, the frontier between Siam and Kelantan.

## IT'S A BAD SIGN

When you have that obstinate, lingering cough which will not be shaken off. There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, soon makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment, yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure chronic coughs, bronchitis, and chest cold



## INCOME TAX.

## AGENTS OF FOREIGN FIRMS TO PAY.

The Committee of Ways and Means last month the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had to introduce a new resolution for a purpose which he thought would meet with the sympathy and approval of the Committee. There had been, not he was sure, by any design or intention on the part of those carrying on particular businesses—for many years—an escape from income-tax.

"Suppose, for instance," Mr. McKenna proceeded, "a foreign Power employs an agent in the United Kingdom and provides that agent with price lists and all the machinery for receiving orders and the agents of the foreign firm obtain orders in this country, and remit orders to his principals abroad. Although in substance that agent has been carrying on trade in this country, either wholesale or retail, as a matter of fact all the profits of that trade, inasmuch as there is no effective receipt of money or acceptance of orders, in this country escape income tax. The rival British trader carrying on a trade under precisely the same conditions is bound to pay income-tax; but the foreign firm, although doing business in every particular in this country, escapes. He escapes by reason of the technicalities of the law, and what we propose is that we shall look behind the technicalities at the substance of the business. Where we find that a foreign firm is carrying on through an agent here substantial business as a wholesale or retail trader, means shall be taken to secure that income-tax is obtained from the real profits of such trade."

"The second kind of business is this: there may be a great foreign exporter who exports commodities, not in this case to a technical agent in this country, but to an apparently independent firm carrying on business here; but owing to an arrangement between the exporter and the trader here the goods are invoiced to the trader in this country at or so near the price at which the trader can retail his commodities to the public, that the trader in this country makes no profit, although the foreign exporter may be making gigantic profits."

"The whole of these profits, which are really made in this country escape. They should be brought to the notice of the machinery should be devised for the purpose of bringing them within the meshes of the income-tax."

"Still another case is this, and it is most important and worthy of consideration. You may have goods manufactured in this country; these goods may never leave this country; they may be sold within twenty miles of the place where they were manufactured, and yet by an ingenious arrangement the whole of the profits on the sale of these goods may escape income-tax. They may be sold by a manufacturer to a foreign firm, and the foreign firm may recall to the retailer at such prices as to show no profit, except to the foreign firm abroad. Thus the profits escape income-tax."

## GEN. RADKO DIMITRIEFF'S MESSAGE.

## BULGARIA LED ASTRAY.

The *Novoye Vremya* publishes an interview with General Radko Dimitrieff, which presents the famous soldier as breathing a spirit of courage and optimism, and as still refusing to abandon the hope that the Bulgarians, who have been drawn into a perilous adventure by Ferdinand of Coburg, may, at the decisive moment, turn their arms against the Germans.

"I firmly believe that the great masses in Bulgaria are alien to political intrigues and regard events with sorrow. The Bulgarian Army is not what it was at Kirk Kilisse, Bunar Hisar, and Lule Burgas, when, in battle with the Serbs, it reigned supreme. The Bulgarians are now being led to self-immolation. To Ferdinand it is a matter of indifference whether the Bulgarians survive or perish, he will lose nothing."

"It is necessary to distinguish the rulers of Bulgaria from the people, and the standpoint of those who lay blame on the people seems to me strange. "It is essential to furnish assurances that the Entente Powers, in establishing the future boundaries, will be guided by justice and magnanimity. Such a hope would afford the people something on which to rely. They have been assured that the Russians and French will destroy the country, and it is essential to enlighten them and to dissipate this false belief. In this case, I am convinced, we shall see a repetition of the Battle of Leipzig, when the Saxons joined the enemy and turned their weapons against the French. I shall not be astonished if I hear that a similar thing has happened in this war."

"Personally I think that in any case the Bulgarians will not offer determined resistance to the Russian troops. Turkish-Bulgarian detachments may be sent against the Russians, but the conviction must be made to penetrate the Bulgarian Army that Russia comes not as an oppressor, but, on the contrary, again appears as the Liberator from the German nightmare which has hung over Bulgaria for 40 years. If my voice reaches Bulgaria, I believe my old Third Army will heed it."

The General said that it would not do for him to lead even the kindred Russians, with arms against the Bulgarian people, but if changes occurred in Bulgaria, if a rising took place against the present rulers, and the people were without a common foe, he was ready to go with troops in order to remind them of Tchataldja, Bunar Hisar, and Lule Burgas, and to lead them against the Germans. But meanwhile he considered that he was fulfilling his historic duty as a true Slav to Russia by working for the Russian Army, where he hoped he had been of some service."

## RECRUITING AT HOME.

## LORD DERBY EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME.

## SINGLE MEN FIRST.

The Lord Mayor of London on October 18th presided over a Conference at the Mansion House, when Lord Derby explained his recruiting scheme. He would like, he said, to explain exactly what the position was as regards recruiting. There was an idea that recruiting had been put into the hands of civilians, so that existing recruiting bodies should be swept away and others put in their places. Nothing of the kind was to be done. Every existing body was to be made use of, and none would be done away with.

Forgetting for a moment that he was an official, he wished to speak to them in his private capacity, and to answer the plea which had always been made for more information. There was one question which was put to him in his official capacity, and he would consider it in his non-official position. He was asked—"Tell us how many men you want, and the country will give them to you." He was not going to give an exact number, because he could not do it, but he would tell them what he aimed at. By the system of the Registration Act, there was placed at the disposal of the State a vast number of men who could be spared. Those names would be at the disposal of any Recruiting Committee, and the number of men wanted could be judged by the number of the cards in front of every committee. When they had got all the men on the cards, then he would say they had got enough."

## MORAL EFFECT.

Don't start counting heads, said his Lordship, but ask yourself—"What can my particular district produce in the way of men?" Set yourself to get every one of those men you possibly can. The more men you get the fewer we may require. What he meant by that was the moral effect. It would show that England was perfectly determined, by voluntary methods, to put into the field all that could be got by compulsory methods, and that could have the effect of bringing the war to a far speedier conclusion. The secret of the success of the scheme was not to get an unmanageable number of recruits in the first instance, but to get so many that one might look forward with confidence to being able to supply Lord Kitchener with what he wanted, not only for immediate requirements, but for many months to come if necessary, so as to do away with the hand-to-mouth policy, and to provide enough men until the close of the war, be it sooner or later. There must be no uncertainty upon this point.

By the "starring" process they would be able to eliminate from the canvass men, although of military age, who were required on munitions or other work essential for the state of the country. On the subject of badges, his Lordship said that there were badges and badges, and the only badge which, if he were canvassing, he would require as a sufficient answer to an appeal to any fit man to serve his country was that which was issued by the Government through the War Office, the Admiralty, or the Munitions Department. Every man who recognised that the State had a right to call on his services for protection should enlist. These would be medically examined, and, if found fit, attested. They could then join the colours if they desired to do so, and he hoped a large number would do so. The remainder would go back to their usual vocations, to be called up only when required. A list would be enlisted into 46 groups, the unmarried men being put into the first 23, according to age, and the married men also being put into 23 groups, also according to age, the latter only being called upon when the former were exhausted.

## DEFERRED RECRUITING.

A fortnight's notice would be given to enable men to wind up any business or give notice to employers, and an appeal could be made to be put in a later group, such as in the case of a son being the sole support of a mother; but all appeals would be subject to a counter-appeal against any such alteration. No military pay would be granted to such excused men, but they would be given the opportunity of drilling. No pledge could be given to allot men to any particular branch of the service, but efforts would be made as far as possible to meet their wishes. If every man whom the country had a right to call upon joined under these conditions, it would, he hoped, be many months before the older married men were called upon, and it might even be that the war would be decided before it was necessary. Every man who now had back would be putting an unjust obligation on his neighbour's shoulders which he ought to share with him. He had endeavoured to make his scheme as elastic as possible, and it would be found not to be bound up with red tape. There were certain contingencies which had to be provided for. Recruiting officers might find that the military authorities could not, in the first instance, house, clothe, and train the number of recruits joining immediately, and in such a case the men would be allowed to go to their homes until called up, drawing pay and allowance at the rate of 3s. per day. It might be also that "starred" men would enlist. These men would be returned to their employment. Recruiting officers would also have discretion pending official inquiry in the cases of some "unstarred" men who were indispensable in their various employments. A supplementary list of trades in which such exemptions could be generally regarded as valid would be supplied to recruiting officers, and instructions would be given to send back to their occupations men employed in such places as the London Docks, where it was essential that work should be maintained. All men would be enlisted for general service, but it was necessary to point out that only a limited number would be taken weekly for branches other than the infantry, although individual wishes would be respected as far as possible. Preference for the Army Service Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps would be given to married men, and men adapted to particular trades would be taken for those trades.

## JAPAN AND THE ALLIES.

## RUSSIA'S OLD ENEMY AS HER HELPFUL FRIEND.

## [BY WACLAW CZERNIEWSKI.]

The warm alliance of Japan to the allied bond to make no separate peace reminds me that at the very beginning of the Great War German diplomacy and the German people used all available means to secure Japanese help. The German and Austrian Press went so far as to publish exciting messages, manufactured doubtless by Wolff's Agency, according to which Japan had declared war on Russia and the Japanese Navy was attacking Vladivostok! In the streets of Berlin one witnessed everywhere demonstrations in favour of the Japanese; the mob used to surround every Japanese passer-by, lifting him up and cheering him to the echo. The Japs used to smile, express their gratitude for the demonstrations, nevertheless keeping their opinion about the war to themselves. All the time they were gradually disappearing from the streets of the German towns, and when Japan declared war on Germany there was hardly one in the Kaiser's Empire. The German mob was so enraged when Japan's declaration was announced that the Chinese were advised by the German authorities to distinguish themselves by their national badge, so that they should not be mistaken for Japanese, otherwise the authorities would not be responsible for their lives.

This declaration of war by Japan followed Great Britain's step as a second thunderbolt for the Germans, a second time upsetting their calculations. The services rendered us by the Japanese cannot be over-estimated. If we speak about the two Great Powers of England and France on the Western theatre of war, we shall not be wrong if we say that on the Eastern theatre are also two Powers, Russia and Japan. It is true that Japan has not yet sent her troops to Europe, but I must be remembered that Russia is not in the least in want of men; her only want, now of the past, has been munitions. The Japanese by organising their munition production for Russia's rendered better service to the Entente and dealt a heavier blow to the Central Powers than if they had sent a million soldiers. The production of munitions in Japan is at this moment larger than in the Russo-Japanese War! The fact can be easily explained. Japan, keeping her male population in the country instead of sending it to Europe, is able to obtain more lands for the production of munitions. Nor is this all. Japan has been sending heavy artillery to Russia. Thus in a manner not generally known, the Japanese have been proving their complete solidarity with the Entente Powers during the whole course of the war.—*Daily Graphic*.

## THE OBJECT OF ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

## TO CAUSE ABOVE ALL UNIVERSAL TERROR.

A new and official German statement on "air raids on London," is published in the enemy's Press. The Berlin Government's apology for sky piracy is summarised by the *Mail* as follows:

"The object of the successful attacks of our naval airships on the capital of England is of a military character. We aim:—  
"1.—To destroy important military works and lines of communication, as London is the principal 'economic depot' of the British fighting forces.  
"2.—To cause, above all else and in addition to the actual damage done, as in the case of our submarine warfare, a state of universal terror and consequent general economic demoralisation.  
"3.—To hold up different means of communication leading out of London after dark, such as suburban railway and electric tramway lines; thus preventing hundreds of thousands of men and women living far from London proper from reaching their homes at night.  
"4.—To cause greater disunion than ever in the Government by increasing their desperation as to methods of defence against Zeppelins.  
"5.—To impose still greater economic war burdens on the British people by compelling them to spend money for insurance against Zeppelins."

## A LAST APPEAL.

His Lordship, before closing, said unofficially—I wish to say a few words as a man to men. This is the last effort on behalf of voluntary service. It is not the effort of an individual, but of a body of men representing all shades of politics and classes. It is an appeal to the people to recruit for the people—an appeal which, I hope and believe, will not be made in vain. It is the final appeal, and it gives every man a chance to give his services to his King and his country. The man who stands back and declines to help his country now is the man who would let the horrors of Belgium go on in this country, because he is afraid to take his part. I do not think the rest of the community will have much pity for him. There are people who are dependent about the spirit of the country. I am not. I believe the heart of the country is right, but the heart of the country has got to be touched. I believe we can do it, and if men only realise that, by their individual efforts now, they are going to secure for their children's children a lasting and enduring peace, they will be prepared to make some sacrifice, or any sacrifice, because none is too great when the country thus calls. Everything possible must be done to make the voluntary system an unqualified success. But the sands are running out, and we have no time to lose. If you all do your best, you will place side by side with our gallant Allies in the field, and those who are fighting our battles, a sufficient number of men to uphold for all time the honour and welfare of the King and his dominions. Subsequent to Lord Derby's speech, a private conference of those attending the gathering took place.

## WAR NEWS.

## WAR WORK DODGE.

Mr. Harry Gosling, at a Labour meeting at Deptford recently, said that Lord Derby would deal with young men who were obtaining work in the Arsenal—work which could be done by men above Army age—to avoid enlistment. "We have promised our Allies that we are going to assist them with an Army of a certain size. There is no going back on that. To maintain that programme we had got to have 30,000 men a week."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, at Derby, said the military officers who spoke of the necessity of getting 3,000,000 men by the spring was merely trifling with the case, as such a number was not available.

## NEW GERMAN WARNING TO THE BELGIANS.

The *Telegraph* learns from Brussels that Major-General Sauberzweig has once more reminded the population of the proclamation of January 10th, 1915, according to which all arms and ammunition must be handed to the German authorities.

He adds: "If after October 25th arms and ammunition are found in possession of any inhabitant of these persons will be liable to the death penalty or to hard labour for at least ten years. In addition to the punishment of guilty individuals, the communities are fined up to 10,000 marks for each case."

## IMPOTENT GERMAN FLEET.

The *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent mentions that the central point of the fighting in the Riga region is about Kemmern, the most westerly of the series of favourite seaside resorts of the Riga strand. The Germans have not only to face the frontal fire of the Russian land forces, but are being attacked in flank from the sea by Russian warships.

Captured German officers are reported to be expressing themselves with intense indignation at the uselessness of the German Fleet, upon which the land forces had counted to enable them to advance upon Riga from the west. But the German Fleet is debased from all possibility of entry into the Gulf of Riga.

## DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN THE GERMAN REAR.

Colonel Shumsky, the well-known Russian military critic, is quoted by the *Telegraph's* correspondent as saying that the enemy, having been compelled to suspend his aggressive operations, is everywhere making comprehensive preparations for a positional campaign on his present line. He is constructing elaborate systems of trenches, and fitting them with stores and other protections against the rigours of the Russian winter.

Meanwhile, his rear is being organized with feverish activity. Roads are being put in a thorough state of repair; the permanent railways restored, and new field lines laid down; bridges rebuilt; and the Russian fortresses reconstructed with their faces to the east. A removal of the enemy's strategic aggressive is not, according to this writer, to be expected before the spring.

In the colonel's opinion, not only is there no longer any danger for Riga and Dvinsk, but the position of the enemy on that section of the front is more unfavourable and unstable than it is elsewhere.

## KING FERDINAND'S REVENGE.

The Bulgarian Agrarian leader, M. Stambolsky, and his colleagues, MM. Sharakoff and Torlakoff, have been tried by Court-martial at Sofia—says *The Times* correspondent at Bukharest—on a charge of tampering with the sentiments of the Army. M. Stambolsky has been sentenced to imprisonment for life and deprivation of civil and political rights, and M. Sharakoff to 12 months imprisonment. M. Torlakoff was acquitted. M. Stambolsky is the well-known leader of the Agrarians, the strongest of the Opposition groups, counting 50 votes in the Sobranie, and representing the peasant electors, who are the backbone of the army and of the nation. Before King Ferdinand drew the sword against Serbia he received in audience the Opposition leaders, including M. Stambolsky, who urged him to keep aloof from the German adventure. M. Stambolsky told the King that the country would not hold the Ministry alone responsible; the nation would hold the King alone responsible if there were a fresh disaster.

## FIVE MINUTES' TRUCE.

## INCIDENT THAT BROUGHT TEARS TO SOLDIERS' EYES.

Sergeant A. E. Berry, writing to a friend, at Newport, Mon., relates an incident in which the Germans granted a truce for five minutes to enable the British to bring in a wounded man. He writes:—

"I heard a cry in front of our trench. It was from a wounded man on the German parapet, and he was begging us to bring him in. He had been there from the Saturday, when the charge was made, until dinner time on the following Monday, and was near dead from his wound and from hunger. We knew we could not go out to him, but at last one of our officers who could speak German shouted and asked the enemy if we might carry him in. This was a brave act, for if we only put our heads over the parapet we are liable to be killed."

"The Germans shouted back and gave us five minutes in which to fetch him. Immediately fifteen of us jumped over to go to him, but our captain ordered us back, feeling that the Germans might be tempted to shoot on the assumption that we were going to charge. So one officer and a man went out with a stretcher and carried the poor fellow in. He cried with joy when he knew he was safe, though he was badly wounded. While they were carrying him, two others went out and brought him in, and then we gave three cheers for the Germans, who had proved they are not all bad. I can tell you this incident brought tears very near to many a man's eyes."

## Bovril develops big reserves of strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

## JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
* TJISONDARI...	—	in port	10th Dec.	JAVA VIA MAKASSAR

\* Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

Yok Building, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1915.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG &amp; SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailings Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will leave	For
ARAKAN...	JAVA	7th Jan.	8th Jan.	SAN FRANCISCO
TJISONDARI...	JAVA	7th Feb.	9th Feb.	do.
KARIMOEN...	JAVA	7th March.	9th March.	do.
TJIKEMBANG...	JAVA	7th April.	9th April.	do.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

MANAGING AGENTS.

Yok Building,

Hongkong, 8th November, 1915.

[1184]

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 88' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results. 100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS

Telephone No. 412

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

[30]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at 5s. 37 and 57.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

[1092]

## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Der-jing, Printing and Enlarging.

Custom Made in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

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# P. & O. S. N. CO. TOYO KISEN KAISHA. P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NAMUR	3 P.M. 16th Dec.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. A. Collyer		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOVARA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 18th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NANKIN	About 30th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. G. Manley		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NELLORE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. M. King	1st Jan.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

For Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1915.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 8th Dec. 11 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SUNGKANG"	On 8th Dec. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 12th Dec. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"ANHU"	On 14th Dec. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 14th Dec. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest of Extras. State-rooms on Deck aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHU," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGHONG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Japanese and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong 8th December, 1915. TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

### SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 10th Dec. at 2 P.M.
"TAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 14th Dec. at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 17th Dec. at 2 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong 8th December, 1915.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

### APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,357 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 21st December.

WESTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Hedden, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 8th December.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

### MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
"ST. ALBANS"	18th Dec.	On 18th Dec. 11 A.M.
"EMPIRE"	7th Jan.	On 3rd Jan. 11 A.M.
"EASTERN"	23rd Jan.	On 21st Jan. 11 A.M.
"ALDENHAM"		On 21st Feb. 11 A.M.

\* Fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
AGENTS.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

### VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

#### JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* SHINYO MARU	(Cargo Steamer)	SATURDAY, 11th Dec.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.
* SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES, 23rd Dec.
* KIYO MARU	17,000—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.
* PERSIA MARU	9,000—17 knots	SATURDAY, 16th Jan.
* CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES, 25th Jan.
* DAIREN MARU	6,000—14 knots	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.
* TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES, 15th Feb.

\* Cargo only.

† Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.  
"Manila" at 10.30 a.m.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60.	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Pacific Railway. Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA.

IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—  
K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,  
King's Building.  
TELEPHONE 191.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

### FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SHANGHAI.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and ATHOS	ATHOS	About 18th Dec.
YOKOHAMA (Without Transshipment)	PORTHOS	On or about 31st Dec.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and POLYNESIA	POLYNESIA	On 11th Dec. at 5 P.M.
PORTS (Without Transshipment)	ATHOS	On 8th Jan. at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,  
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(Subject to Alteration).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, TACOMA and MANILA, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKKAICHI	Leaving
"CANADA MARU"	Capt. S. Saito	THURSDAY, 16th Dec. at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer "UME MARU" ... Captain ... MONDAY, 13th Dec. at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KALJO MARU"	Marukami	WEDDAY, 8th Dec. at 10 A.M.
"DAIJIN MARU"	S. Saito	SUNDAY, 13th Dec. at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "BOSU MARU" ... Captain A. Kobayashi ... WEDDAY, 8th Dec. at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Steamer "DAIGI MARU" ... Captain T. Konishi ... THURSDAY, 9th Dec. at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,  
MANAGER,  
Second Floor, No. 4, Queen's Building.

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &amp;c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Dec. 4	NAMUR	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	MOOLTAN	1916 Jan. 15	1916 Jan. 23
Dec. 18	NANKIN	Dec. 26	Dec. 30	MALOJA	Jan. 29	Feb. 6
Jan. 2	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
Jan. 10	KASHMIR	Jan. 23	Feb. 11	KARMA	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
Jan. 30	SARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KHYBER	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
Feb. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
Mar. 12	NANKIN	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	Apr. 8	Apr. 15
Mar. 26	NOVARA	Mar. 30	Mar. 24	MALWA	Apr. 22	Apr. 29
	MALTA	April 8	April 7	MOOLTAN	May 6	May 13

† Steamers proceed via Bombay. Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

Tas Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—		LONDON	
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single	£74	Return £111
"B"	"	£68	" £102
"C"	"	£61	" £93
2nd Saloon "A"	"	£48	" £73
"B"	"	£41	" £64
"C"	"	£34	" £55
		MARSEILLES	
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single	£70	Return £105
"B"	"	£64	" £96
"C"	"	£57	" £87
2nd Saloon "A"	"	£46	" £71
"B"	"	£39	" £62
"C"	"	£32	" £53

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave Marseilles if calling	Leave London
NELLORE	Jan. 17	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	Feb. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
MONGARA	Jan. 31	Feb. 10	Feb. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 23	Mar. 30
NORE	Feb. 28	Mar. 9	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	April 10	April 27
NAGOYA	April 10	April 20	April 25	May 2	June 1	June 9

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £58 Single; 2nd Saloon £42 Single; £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £54 Single; 2nd Saloon £40 Single

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

FOR SUPERINTENDENT.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	Tons	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KAMO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 16th Dec. at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KASHIMA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 30th Dec. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Dec. at Noon.
	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALORE, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Dec. at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	HAKATA MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 18th Dec.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 16th Dec.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 24th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUWA MARU	21,000	FRIDAY, 17th Dec. at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	MONDAY, 13th Dec. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 24th Dec.

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 650
" " 2nd Single " 400	" " 2nd Single " 450
" " 3rd Single " 300	" " 3rd Single " 350
" " 4th Single " 200	" " 4th Single " 250
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York Montreal £203.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Return £27.10	
To Sydney, 1st Single £40	To Melbourne, 1st Single £41
To Yokohama, 1st Return £72	To Kobe, 1st Return £73.16
" 2nd " £30	" 2nd " £31

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &amp;c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 232 and 1941.



